

The Hebrew

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וְחַי עָם נָטוּ בָּרוּכִינוּ — "The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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THE IDEA.

[CONTINUED.]

"She knows me? You know me, madam?" said Seig, astonished.

"Yes, sir, and what is more, I love you—but don't be scared—like a mother loves her son, and, when the most extraordinary circumstance threw in my way that amiable child here and I learnt your connection, I determined, at once, to see you!"

"Yes!" interrupted Catharina. "If you behold me now, it is mainly to the powerful, beneficial intervention of that noble and truly grand benefactress that we are indebted for it."

"Is it possible? Allow me, then, to ask your name, madam—your blessed name—that I may inscribe it on my heart in everlasting characters!"

"The daughter of the illustrious Necker," exclaimed Seig, in rising involuntarily.

"Yes, sir."

The two young men bowed their heads with reverence, tears rolling down their cheeks; and the greatest female author of France felt prouder at this silent homage of two enthusiastic German students, than she had ever been before in the most brilliant saloons of Paris.

At that moment the report of a pistol shook the windows of the coach; a bullet struck one of the horses and brought the others to a stand still. The General uttered a tremendous oath, and ordered his follower to dismount, pointing to a bush, in a ravine close to the road, half concealed by the smoke of a burning rest on it. "Be not afraid, ladies," said he with perfect coolness; "it is nothing but a highway robber, an assassin." My Pierre will soon give a good account of him, and, cocking his own pistol, he turned his horse towards the bush.

The assassin, meanwhile, flinging himself discovered and pursued, was suddenly seen issuing from his ambuscade and flying at a furious rate, on horseback, in an opposite direction—This was no other than Capucine, frantic at the chicanery inflicted by Rapp, and intent on this base revenge.... But the angel of death hovered over him, and struck him with blindness! In the frenzy of his flight, he mistook the road, and rushed headlong on a track of quicksands, abounding in this parts.... All of a sudden, horse and rider became invisible, engulfed in the treacherous pool of a horrible quicksands....

"That is God's finger!" said Madame de Stael, solemnly.

A PEACE CONFERENCE.

After the memorable battle of Wagram, the fortune of Napoleon seemed at its zenith, casting in the shade the greatest heroes of antiquity. Such was the rapid succession of his victories, that the multitudes began to look upon him as a supernatural being, capable of overturning thrones and empires, kings and potentates, by the mere power of his will. We have not the pretension, however, to write the history of that time. If we recall those portentous events: if we depict some of those epic figures, it is not out of an overweening self-conceit, but because they are closely connected with the facts and personages of our narrative.

The reader, consequently, will follow us again to Schoenbrunn—to the very closet of the great man. Whoever would have seen him then, in his plain, unassuming dress, perusing, with a careworn look and a listless eye, the mass of decrees and ordinances before him, could have hardly recognized the victor of a hundred battles, the impetuous warrior who, like a meteor, carried terror and defeat in the ranks of his enemies, and far less the versatile Genius, who could receive the Code Napoleon and sign on the battle field an engagement for the Theatre francis....

At that moment he was moody and melancholy, because all the splendor and brilliancy of his destiny was dimmed by a domestic heart-burning. Man is always man, however high, however dazzling his career. He pondered on a long-matured plan; on his divorce with the highly-gifted and devoted Josephine. In vain did policy, state necessity, dynastic exigencies, advise that harsh measure—his heart revolted against its cruelty. A secret voice admonished him to forbear; but in virtue of the extreme mobility of his character, he soon shook off as it were the last grasp of his conscience, and said, as if his unfortunate spouse had been present: "Josephine, Providence has decreed our separation, and thus it shall be!"

He rang suddenly the bell. Marchand, his private valet de Chambre, almost immediately appeared at the door.

"Is Santini in the ante-room?"

"Yes, Sire."

"Tell him to come."

That officer entered speedily.

"Is the conference in session?"

"Yes, Sire."

"Are they all present?"

"With the exception of Prince Eugene, they are all present; but he will come."

"Do the negotiations progress?"

"I am totally ignorant of it, Sire."

"Come, come, Santini. You know more than you will give yourself credit for. You have been listening at the door, as usual."

"I, Sire?"

"Certainly; but never mind, since I want you to know something about their doings."

"That's different. Well, then, Sire, they progress very slowly, if they progress at all—Instead of discussing the grave matters before them they indulge in all sorts of merriments and gaieties."

"Aha!" said the master, in knitting his brows with one of those Olympian frowns, which often made the courtiers quake at the Tuilleries. "I shall make them laugh on the wrong side of their face! It is well, Santini."

The officer of ordinance withdrew. Napoleon pressing a spring in one of the panels of his room, entered a secret passage, leading to a hiding place, contiguous to the council-chamber, from whence he could see and hear everything.

The room or rather hall in which the diplomats were assembled, was no other than the ancient council chamber of Francis II, gorgeously painted and decorated and chiefly conspicuous by the large, full length portraits of the most prominent personages of the house of Hapsburg. In the centre stood the classical table covered with green cloth, and around it seven gilded chairs, one of which was vacant. There were present on the Austrian side, the Prince of Lichtenstein; Count Bubna and the head usher, opened the two, folding doors, and announced, in a loud voice, "The Emperor!"

All rose and remained standing, while Napoleon went straight to the presidential chair. "Gentlemen, be seated," said he after a solemn pause, "the regards whice one Sovereign owes to the other, forbids me to qualify the strange conduct of his representatives. I would only say this, that his Majesty the Emperor Francis seems to labor still under the old delusions, in mistaking forbearance and magnanimity for weakness. He cannot renounce the idea of being, as of old, the most powerful monarch of Europe, and this in the face of repeated defeats. Hence that dilatory, fallacious tactic, those shifting expedients to ward off final conclusions, in hopes that something unexpected and miraculous may turn up. But, sir, in spite of your ill-concealed exultation at the onward battle of Talavera—in spite of the English descending in Holland, Napoleon will show to the world, that he dictates, but does not receive treaties. But, in vindicating the rights of war and of conquest, the Emperor of the French does not overstep the limits he has laid down himself. For," added he in a softer tone, "what do I ask of Austria? You know I could reduce her power in wrestling from her Hungary and Bohemia. But I have a higher aim; I wish to bring about the fusion of the great European interests. My ambition is to become the arbiter of nations and kings. These are the true sentiments which breathe in every line, every word of the treaty under discussion. If your Master is really desirous of peace, why not bring matters to a speedy conclusion?—Gentlemen, I can bear no objections, representations, but to turgidations, no frivolous pretences. You want new instructions, you say; well, get them, then; but mark this: if, 48 hours after their reception, the treaty is not concluded, I shall give immediate orders for the resumption of hostilities; and now, gentlemen, adieu. The conference is closed for the present!"

Planat opened the folding doors, and the plenipotentiaries made their exit rather haphazardly.

"I must make my reserves at once," said Bubna. "Whatever may be our private views relative to the tenor of this first article, as representatives of our Government, we cannot listen to such overtures without protestation—

If these are the concessions promised by his Majesty the Emperor, we confess our inability to act in conformity with them, and we must, under the circumstances, refer to our cabinet for new instructions."

"But," retorted Champagny, "those propositions have been laid before you at Altenburg and did not meet then with that fierce opposition?"

"Very possible," rejoined Metternich, dryly; "but things have assumed since a different aspect. Wait till our instructions, now on their way, shall have reached us. In pressing too much so important a measure, outsiders may infer that some secret motive has prompted its execution.—Please do not interrupt me, and let us not allow ourselves to be carried away by unnecessary excitement. We discuss, for the present, about nothing, since our instructions are not arrived."

"Then the question arises, why are we here assembled?" exclaimed Champagny impatiently, in throwing the manuscript on the table.

"We are here assembled for the despatch of business to be sure," resumed Metternich, with comic gravity; "but it is not exactly stated, that in the absence of positive admissions from our Government, we may not transact that business, in a way conducive to the perfect entente cordiale which ought to prevail between negotiators, in discussing matters not entirely connected with our present deliberations."

"This is no time for jesting, sir!"

"Neither do I; but you will allow me to affirm that music, for instance, has always been considered as the most soothsaying topic between contending parties; and since, the eyes of the world, we must discuss, let us discuss at least about something, agreeable. What do you say, gentlemen, of the new vocalist—the brilliant star that has arisen on the musical horizon?"

"Please me the divine Catalani," said the Prince of Lichtenstein, catching the hint of his saturnine young compeer.

"Aye, what is your opinion about the nature of her voice?"

"Why, I hold her for a Soprano of the first water."

"And I say she is a mezzo-soprano, or rather a contralto," chimed in Bubna.

"She is all that, in my estimation," rejoined Metternich; "for if she did not possess all those registers, she could not perform those witnessed every day by enthusiastic crowds."

In a word, she is an exception."

"Oho! That's saying too much. Exception implies without equal. Now it happens that I heard, not later than yesterday evening, a singer, whose organ, method and power are far superior to those of the celebrated contralto.

I chanced to be invited at a soiree, given in honor of young Pfeiffer, by some of his friends, to celebrate his return from France, and nothing can give an idea of the sensation, the furor, the delirium created by a young Tyrolean female of matchless beauty, and possessed of a voice without parallel. The brilliant assemblage which thronged the saloon, seemed spell-bound by the extraordinary spectacle presented there. Figure to yourself the two finest creatures perhaps in the world—the famous Jewess Sarah, walking, arm in arm, amidst admiring, entranced crowds, the living types of human perfection: it was a sight not easily to be forgotten!"

"But who is that prodigy?" interrupted Metternich.

"Nobody knows exactly. The well-informed however, pretend that she is the adopted daughter of the brave Andreas Hofer, spreading her nets around the richest heir of Vienna, the visionary Pfeiffer. Be this as it may, one thing is certain: with her attractions, she will carry everything before her," added the old sinner, smiling and highly elated with his own witticism.

Suddenly, Planat, the office of Ordinance, acting on this occasion as Master of Ceremonies entered and said: "Gentlemen, the Emperor is coming;" and almost immediately Santini, the head usher, opened the two, folding doors, and announced, in a loud voice, "The Emperor!"

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THE HEBREW.

A PEEP INTO THE ORIENT.

The dusky pestilion, whose fleet-footed team had transported me from Roumania to that land of intelligence and culture, Austria, now deposited me in the royal Hungarian frontier town, Old Orsova, before the hotel "To the Crown." Here I alighted and granted my weary limbs, fairly knocked to pieces by the mad ride, the necessary repose and relaxation. With the return of physical strength, however, I felt a renewed longing for activity and determined upon a ramble in search of interesting sights. It required no effort on my part to discover a remunerative goal for my expedition. Yonder in the Danube, at a distance of a league from the Turkish island, New Orsova, beckoned to me invitingly with her whitewashed houses and brown fortification walls. From this island, inhabited solely by Turks, I could leisurely survey a large part of Turkey, and study genuine Oriental life as it unrolled itself before my eyes. I started forthwith for the cordon commando to procure a passport. The chief of the bureau a major, received me very politely, and within a few minutes handed me the desired papers, placing, at the same time, with praiseworthy courtesy, a boat, oarsmen, and an interpreter at my disposal. Returning to my quarters, I met there a Hungarian professor and his young wife, who solicited permission to join me in my excursion. Nothing could be said against such pleasant company, and, indeed, the most ill-humored grumbler could scarcely have raised an objection. I myself never enjoyed anything in life more heartily than travelling with good, agreeable companions.

In about an hour the officer sent to serve us as interpreter arrived and led us to the Skela, or custom house, situated on the bank of the Danube. The boat, with three soldiers as rowers, lay in readiness; we get in, and the light craft, swift as an arrow, shot across the green waves of the mighty river toward the island. The verdant mountains of Servia gleamed to our right, while the plain of the Cerna river, which here empties its steel-blue waters into the Danube, stretched away to our left.

Our rowers worked right gallantly, singing the while, as a kind of distraction, the thrilling Wallachian ballad, to which their splashing oars kept time. nearer and nearer we approached the island; the crumbling walls of the once so important fortress grew more and more distinct, and already we could discern the Turkish soldiers marching up and down its bastions. The island is about a square mile in extent, sufficiently elevated, and protected from inundations at high tide by a row of outlying sand-hills. From a distance it presents the appearance of a yellowish green range, its weather-beaten enclosures projecting like so many rocks. The boat approached the landing place. Several negro soldiers, who had been bathing near the shore, now swam towards it uttering loud cries and squatted down in the mire. In answer to their call a Turkish soldier appeared and welcomed us. He was dressed in a brown plash jacket faced with red, a trunk hose wide down to the knees, and converted into a pair of legging below; a high red fez or turban served as covering for the head, and a pair of loose slippers encased his feet. After having saluted us by placing his hand upon his breast, he asked in tolerably broken Servian for the cause of our visit and for our papers. We replied briefly, requesting to be taken to the Pasha or governor of the island, where we would make ourselves known. Along a row of green walls and between half dilapidated bastions, from which mouldering ruins threateningly hung, the tchauch, or sergeant, led us to an open place. Here stood the Pasha's residence, a one-story building with high foundation walls, small Turkish windows, and low roof. Up a flight of rickety wooden-stairs we ascended into the gloomy edifice, passing a number of sentinels, who, enlightened by our leader, respectfully made way for us. On entering the ante-chamber, room lined with brown wood and supported on two wooden columns, we were asked by the tchauch to take off our boots, and enter barefoot, as etiquette required. "Do no such thing," whispered the interpreter; "it is not necessary. On the contrary, we will be treated with greater deference if we do not submit to the custom."

Consequently we refused to do so. The Turk, however, pulled off his slippers, and placing them on the door, next to a dozen others arrayed in rank and file, trotted on barefoot before us till he reached a thickly curtained door. He drew aside the vermilion-covered hangings, and we stepped into the governor's reception-room, a square chamber very large, but scarcely measuring seven feet in height. The walls are decked with gaudily painted wood-work, and the ceiling was daubed over with the most glaring colors in true Turkish, or more accurately speaking, in true Gypsy style. Delicately-twisted wooden grilles replaced the wanting glass-panes of the small windows, and through the purple muslin curtains a stream of glowing light poured into the room. A low divan, on which were strewed quantity of soft bolsters and spreads, stretched along the walls; even the floor was covered with a soft Persian carpet. Everything—light, air, and furniture—calculated to invite sleep; everything seemed prepared for sleep only. At a distance of two feet from the door the floor rose six inches, so that those entering stood in a sort of depression. Here we stopped. Surrounded by a peculiar rosate twilight, a tall, maul figure in the blue uniform of a Turkish officer, the red fez with blue tassels on his head, advanced towards us. This was the governor, a grand, imposing personage. He stepped forward as far as the depression, and responded to our formal obeisance with a sonorous Salem Alekman (Peace be with you). Turning to our interpreter, he made inquiries concerning us, apparently satisfied with the information, demanded no papers. Then addressing us in the best sounding French, he said: "May the course of your life be even as the surface of the water. Enter; you are welcome."

He himself led the lady to the divan, while a gentle wave of his hand directed the professor and myself to be seated. He clapped his hands, and a black slave, who squatted in the remotest part of the room, suddenly jumped up and vanished through a side door. He reappeared soon after with pipes, coffee and sherbet, with which he waited on us. The pipes were splendidly inlaid with gold and amber, and filled with a tobacco which could better be passed under the designation of perfume. According to the Oriental fashion, the coffee was presented in two cups, the china one in the fragrant, brown liquid seemed still to boil, being placed in a silver cup. While comfortably sipping our genuine Mocha, the Mirial, or Colonel, grew talkative, and treated us to a short dissertation of his life, told us of his descent from the Bedouin Arabs, how he had first served the Viceroy of Egypt, but, after the rise of the Cretans, offered his services to the Sultan of Turkey. Toleration unshackled in his opinions, his freedom from Turkish fanaticism was attested clearly enough by several

champagne bottles, whose shining silver heads glittered in a corner of the room.

The professor's lady inquired after the Mirial's wife, expressing her desire to pay them a visit. She learned to her regret that these had gone to their friends for a "nap." In the Orient, an invitation from a lady to her friend, instead of being worded like our "Bring your sewing along, and we will have a chat," runs "Come, we will sleep to our heart's content." This is indeed the only thing the poor, imprisoned, uneducated creatures are able to do. Time pressed. We bade adieu to the governor and left, after having obtained from him the most generous permission to inspect the island.

In the ante-chamber we found our tchauch waiting for us. We expressed a wish to be led to the barracks. The Turkish barracks are low one-story buildings, scantly covered with shingles. A covered passage running around the building serves the guard as protection against the rain. Before each barrack a sentinel paces up and down, inseparably followed by a splendid blue-grey Syrian cat. A number of the animals also wandered about inside. The interior of the building corresponded to its exterior. The rooms are low, the floor covered with matting, and lying about like a shoal of herrings were dense rows of soldiers staring at the ceiling or buried in a sound sleep.

With, everything bore the appearance of neatness and cleanliness. We extended our tour to the military kitchen, from which appetizing fumes were being wafted towards the viands, just prepared in two immense cauldrons, consisted of boiled rice and stewed beef, mixed with all kinds of vegetables, turnips, carrots, potatoes, as well as Spanish pepper and that favorite Turkish fruit, the tomato. I found them quite savory to the taste. Before its distribution every dish must be tasted by the Mirial. This took place now, too, the meal being, after the proper subdivision by the cooks, carried by the soldiers on cross-bars to the barracks.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

TOLERANCE OF THE FRENCH GENERAL RAPP.

TRANSLATED FROM THE "ISB. WOCH."

About the year 1808, business transactions brought the merchant Moses Cassel, alias Morris Leo, from Berlin to Danzig. When he had reached the place of his destination, he went to the exchange; but no sooner had he been recognized there, than one of the officials of the building ran up to him and told him bluntly, if not coarsely, that no Jew was allowed by the statutes to visit the Danzig exchange, and that he had, therefore, better leave at once, as not to involve himself in difficulties. The Berlin Jews, at least those who distinguished themselves by culture and position, acted, at that time, a prominent part in the Prussian capital, and had for a number of decades no more been used to such disgraceful treatment as Moses Cassel met with at Danzig. Since the unlimited power of the Berlin Jankers had been broken, all those who did not belong to the nobility, sided together, and all social distinctions between Christians and Jews were abolished, so that there existed a complete equality that there ever is now. Taking this state of affairs into consideration, it is not surprising that Moses Cassel was deeply incensed at the slight he had received. But what could he do? As the telegraph had not yet been invented, he indited a letter to the Board of the Berlin congregation, stating his grievances and soliciting them to interest themselves in his behalf and to come in aid to him, for the purpose of preventing the repetition of the insult offered to his person to the entire Berlin congregation, nay to the Jewish community at large. This letter was forwarded to Berlin by a courier. Reuben Samuel Gumpertz, who was then President of the Board, received and read the document, and went to work without delay. He thought it would have been losing time first to convene a meeting of his colleagues who, for the rest, could not entertain the same views with him. Gumpertz had not to go far for redress. There lived in his neighborhood a French officer of rank, with whom he was on intimate terms; he called upon this gentleman and informed him of the incident. The officer declared that the proceedings of the Danzig merchants were highly improper and obsolete, and that those old furies ought to be brought to reason. He introduced Gumpertz to the French commandant of Berlin, who was quite of the same opinion, and handed him a letter of recommendation for Mr. Leo to General Rapp, who was at that time Governor of Danzig. The courier brought this letter to Leo, who handed it immediately to Rapp. The latter felt indignant at the insult offered to the Jews, and having been informed of all the particulars, he summoned two gendarmes to his presence. "Have a good look at this gentleman," he said to them, "so that you are able to recognize him; to-morrow, at exchange time, you have to go to the exchange and select there a place that will allow you, without attracting too much attention, to see who goes in or out; and as soon as this gentleman gives you a hint, you have either both or one of you, to go near him and protect him from molestation."

The ensuing day, at noon, our Leo went to change; still, he did not enter the building until he had previously convinced himself that his guardian angels were at their post, with their huge three-cornered hats, their immense moustaches and their sabres. They noticed him at once and gave him a look of recognition. Moses Cassel spoke French very fluently. He entered quite erect, and was greeted with murs and such acclamations as: "There is that Jew again, what does the impudent Jew want, where is the janitor? get out!" The janitor hastened to the spot and addressed Leo in the most insolent tone, saying: "I told you, not long ago, that Jews are not admitted here. If you don't clear out this moment, I will . . . 'Clear out!' echoed the merchants in chorus." "What do mean? Expel me? Do you really want to make me clear out? I will make you skedaddle all of you, and quick at that," now interposed Leo, cautiously nearing the entrance, and beckoning the gendarmes to approach. They came immediately to the rescue, exclaiming: "In the name of the Governor, whoever molests this gentleman is our prisoner!" The rest is easily fancied.

On that very day an edict was issued to the effect that no decent merchant could be refused admittance to the Danzig exchange, and that social distinctions owing to difference of religion did no more exist. Since that time the Danzig Jews go to change. For a long time they made there on the Sabbath a "misheberach" for R. Reuben ben R. Samuel; if such is still practiced, I know not.—H. L.

Truth tells its own tale.

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The Hebrew.

Philip Jacoby..... Herausgeber.
Conrad Jacoby ... Geschäftsführer.

Die Kunst bei den alten
Hebräern.

I. Die Musik.

Aus einem höchst interessanten Vortrage des Dr. R. Herzfeld über die Kunstdarstellungen der Hebräer, erlauben wir uns heute den Lesern des „Hebrew“ die nachfolgenden, auf Duettenstudien beruhenden Angaben vorzuführen, die dem Leser um so willkommener sein werden, als bekanntlich dem jüdischen Stämme bis heutigen Tages von Jubel feinden, so z. B. von Richard Wagner in Bezug auf Musik aller Kunststil abgeschritten wird.

Wir beginnen mit der Musik bei den alten Hebräern. — Einige Musikkunstlern müssen die Hebräer schon aus Egypten mitgebracht haben; das bezeugt Moses' Gefang am Meere und das seine Schwestern mit der Abasse ihn auch für die Frauen intonierten. Von den ersten folgenden Jahrhunderten der zerstörten und jugendlich rohen Kriegerzeit war kein Fortschritt in dieser Kunst zu erwarten; und das wie gleichwohl zu Ende derselben die hebräische Tonkunst schon stark fortgebildet sinden, kann uns von vorne herein dafür bürgen, daß Anlage und mächtige Liebe zur Musik in diesem Volle war. Bloß beläufig sei erwähnt, daß dem siegreich heimkehrenden Saul, Frauen mit Gefang zur Abasse und Triangel aus allen Orten entzogen. Aber daß man dieses Königs Scherenspiel durch Harfenspiel verschwendet wolle, und daß dem Hirtenknaben David dies wölklich gelang, zeigt uns, daß damals diese Kunst schon bedeutend fortgeschritten und verbreitet war. Noch höher muß sie an den Prophetenstufen entwickelt gewesen sein, welche wir damals zuerst erwähnt finden: ein Pflege der Tonkunst als Vorbereitung zum Prophetenamt und die wiederholte Nachricht, daß ihre von Instrumenten begleiteten Gesänge Saul und Andere in prophetische Erträge verkehrt hätten (1. Sam. 10, 10. — 19, 20 — 24) wären sonst geradezu unvergeßlich.

Und daß David seine Harfe ausreichend sand zu seinen Psalmen, die alle Höhen und Tiefen des Gemüths aufnehmen, ihn zu erwecken, und sie durch ihr Spiel zu begleiten, das spricht dafür, daß er die Einfachheit dieses Instruments durch musikalischen Genius zu ergänzen verstand. Am vollensten war aber bei den Hebräern die Tempelmusik: Während nämlich seit Moses den Dienst dienst nur silberne Trompeten begleiteten, wurde jetzt wohl schon von David, umfassender aber nach Salomo's Bau des Tempels mit dem Dienst in diesem Rosal- und Instrumentalmusik verbunden und allmählig wurden beide immer mehr vollkommen.

Nach dem Babylonischen Exil wird man wohl nicht so leicht, aber doch mit der Zeit die frühere Stufe hierin wieder erreicht und vielleicht darüberholt haben, denn in der biblischen Chronik aus jener Zeit hat die Tempelmusik immer den ersten Platz erhalten. In jener späteren Zeit finden sich auch einige Spuren griechischer Einflusses auf die jüdische Tonkunst; aber von äußerst geringem Be- lang. — Die Instrumente der Hebräer waren von dreierlei Gattung: 1. Schlaginstrumente, nämlich außer Abasse, Tambur und Triangel, die schon erwähnt wurden, auch Pauken und Becken, auch ist zu ihnen das Sistrum zu zählen, welches geschüttelt, ein Klingen hervorbrachte. 2. Blasinstrumente, als Trompete, Horn, die gewöhnliche Flöte, die Sprin, aus mehreren aneinandergerückten Rohrteilen verschiedener Länge und Dicke bestehend, und die sogenannte Liedesföte. 3. Instrumente der Saiten und der durch Toncharakter von ihr verschiedene Psalter (Nebel), später auch die Cithara und die heftigste Sambuka. Es wird aber die Cithara in die hebräische Musik erweitern, wenn wir aufsehen, bei welchen Anlässen sie vorkommen und welche von diesen Instrumenten den besonderen Anhänger erwähnt sind. Es ist hierfür nur vorzuschreiben, daß meistens Gesang und Spiel verbunden waren, und die Saitenspieler selbst den Gesang ausführten. Musizieren wir die weltlichen Anlässe zuerst. Beim Liede schlugen die Tänzerinnen selbst das Tambourin dazu (Jeremia 31, 4); auch sahen wir schon, daß tanzende Frauen und Mädchen den vorkehrenden Saul mit Gesang, begleitet von Handtrumme und Triangel empfingen. In Salomo's Krönungsgezüge erklangen Flöten und Hörner. Bei einem Abzugeleide finden wir Gesang, Tambourin und Harfe erwähnt. (1. Mose 21, 27.) Die Liebesfälle hatte wohl ihren Namen von schmachenden Ständchen junger Liebhaber. Doch griffen diese auch wohl zu Harfe und Psalter, welche die gewöhnlichen Instrumente gefangener Männer und Jünglinge waren. Auch ist auf eine Cithara im heutigen Sinn einmal angespielt, (Josua 23, 16), jedoch ohne Bezug auf hebräisch. Mädchen. Bei Gastmählern und besondern dem Weile hatte man Gesang zu Harfe und Psalter Tambourin und Flöte, also eigentlich Tafelmu- sitz; aber auch Weinleider der Feierlichen fei- ben. (Jes. 5, 12. 35, 3 — 6. Amos 6, 5. Klagen, 5, 14.) Bei Heimführung einer Braut war lärmende Musik. (Bergl. Jerem. 25, 10. mit 1. Mose 6, 1. Ketubot 4, 4.) Ihr schwermäßiger Ton machte sie freilich sehr unglücklich. Jeremias, als er Moabs Untergang prophezei-

te, schreibt ein: „Um Moab höhnt wie die Störe mein Herz.“ Doch war, wie wir auch später noch sehen werden, die Anwendung dieses Instruments eine so verschiedenartige und eigenhümliche daß es zugleich eine symbolische Bedeutung gehabt zu haben scheint. Kriegsmusik als solche kommt nicht vor; die bei Kriegsschlägern erwähnten Hörner dienten bloß zu Signalen; doch insofern sich das Volk im Kampfe mit Helden als Gotteskrieger ansah, wurde oft das religiöse Moment hineingegeben und hierzu gelegentlich religiöse Musik verwendet.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Berlin. — Die bislge jüdische Gemeinde beginnt am Sonntag den 10. September das Fest ihres zweihundertjährigen Bestehens. Der Feier in der neuen Synagoge wohnten auch geladene Gäste bei, unter ihnen die Deputationen der städtischen Behörden, an ihrer Spitze der Oberbürgermeister und die Stadtverordneten-Vorsteher. Dem ohnehin prächtigen Schmuck des Gotteshaußes hatte man blühende Gewächse hinzugefügt, welche den Altarraum umgaben. Orgel und Posauenschall unterstützte die Gesangsfäße, welche der Synagogengesang erwiderte ließ. Die Liturgie war dem Festtag angemessen zusammengestellt. Nachdem Rabbiner Dr. Geiger ein Gebet gesprochen, stimmte der Chor folgendes Danklied an:

Aus dunkler Nacht hat Deine Nacht Gedacht uns, Herr, des Lichtes Prüfe; Ach schwer und bang war unser Gang, Doch unser Gott war Deine Gnade.

In dunkler Nacht hast Du gewacht,

Wenn Leid und Drang und Bedrohung;

Wir trugen fort das Gotteskörn.

Die Erd' entlang als freue Jordan.

Aus dunkler Nacht zu heller Pracht

Hast Du die Zeiten, Herr, gestaltet;

Ein Jubelchor von Dir empf

Der gnädig über uns gewaltet.

Seiner Gefredigt legt Dr. Geiger 1. Mose

22, 10. zu Grunde. Ich bin zu geringe, sprach

Jacob an einem ernsten Abhönt seines Lebens,

als alle Gnadenbeweise und für alle die liebvolle

Freue, die Du Deinem Knechte erweisen hast. Mit

meinem Wandern bin ich über diesen Jordan

geschritten und bin nun zu einem Doppeljäger geworden. — Und er gelobte, ein treuer Diener sei-

nen Gott zu sein und in seinen Wegen zu wan-

deln. So tritt heute das junge Gelehrte dieser

Gemeinde vor Gott, und spricht mit gleicher De-

muth es aus: Wie sind ein Doppeljäger geworden

sowohl im Bürgertum, das rüdig schafft, wie im

Gebiete des Geistes, der sich heut' freil emporeh-

bar zu Gott. — In einem Gleichnis vom Wan-

derer führte der Redner die Geschichte des jüdischen

Volles und Jesaja dieser Gemeinde aus. Der

rechtslose Wanderer war das Volk Israel selbst; den

heutigen Tag, aber beginnen die Mitglieder der

Gemeinde als freie Bürger, als Sohne dieser Ver-

terlandes, als ehrbarste, mitstreitende und gleich-

berechtigte Mitglieder der Gemeinschaft. Das Volk,

vor 900 Jahren aus der Orlmar des Reiches ver-

trieben, zog ein in die Marb Brandenburg, als sich

ein neuer Geist, wenn auch noch unter harter

Schale, in verschliefen regte. Heute können die Ge-

meinde mit Isaak ausrufen: Wir schließen einen

neuen Bund; und der Bund der Menschheit, der

Böllerfeier ist, des gelungen Aufschwungs. Be-

gestellt hat ihn die Gemeinde mit ihrem Blute, wel-

ches für das Patriarchen Ehre, Sicherheit, Kraft

und Einigkeit vergeschafft worden ist; bestellt

aber hat sie ihn auch noch mit einem edleren Sa-

ft, mit dem Schweine, der von der Stirn der Den-ter rann, mit dem Wettstreite in ehrbarster rüf-

iger Freiheitarbeit auf dem Gebiete der Wissen-

haftwarten und Kunst. Dankbar gedient die Ge-

meinde derer, die für sie gerungen, eines Moses

Mendelssohn, Daniel, Friedlaender, Gottsloß

Ephraim Lessing, Erhard Wilb. Dobm. Sie alle

haben den neuen Bund vorbereitet. So mög-

lich denn die Gemeinde auch diesen Bund in Wahrheit

umschließt, in dem Geiste, der sie groß gemacht

hat. Streifen wir ab die legenden Reke des Mittel-

alters, suchen wir die Einheit im Innern, wie sie

im Neueren geschaffen ist. Verwecheln wir nicht

Glauben mit engberiger Ausfächerung. Gelob-

en wir der Kreuz und Hingeraden und scheuen wir

nicht die legenden Reke des Kampfes, den untere

Vorhaben dieser so glücklich geführt haben. Die

Legge des Geistes wird die rechte Bewahrerin der

Blüte der Gemeinde sein. — Ein Gebet und der

Geist der Gottes, in welches auch der Kaiser und

König eingeschlossen wurde, bildet den Beschluss

der Predigt. Mit dem großen Hallelujah (Psalm 150) endete die gottesdienstliche Feier des Tages.

Petersburg. — In den im Mai stattge-
fundenen großen Staatsprüfungen an der bisligen

Universität haben nicht weniger als zehn junge

Facultäten die Candidatenwürde erlangt; mit dem

Besie der Gesang ausführten. Musizieren wir die

weltlichen Anlässe zuerst. Beim Liede schlugen

die Tänzerinnen selbst das Tambourin dazu (Jeremia 31, 4); auch sahen wir schon, daß tanzende

Frauen und Mädchen den vorkehrenden Saul mit

Gesang, begleitet von Handtrumme und Triangel

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 Saturday, September 30
 ת'רנ'ז (Last day). Sunday, October 8
 ת'רנ'ז (Sunday, October 15, 1871)

AGENCIES:
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THE SANCTIFICATION OF GOD.

"Ye shall not profane my holy name, but I will be hallowed among the children of Israel: I am the Lord, who halloweth you."—Lev. xii. 32.

This precept is not addressed to the priests alone, but appeals to the whole nation of Israel for they were all to be priests of the Most High.

They were the first to worship and acknowledge the Only One; to them the Divine will was first revealed; to them the great mission was entrusted to promulgate the sublime truths of Revelation among the whole of mankind. God has chosen them to be His peculiar nation; He had even called them His children, and thus entered into a close and intimate relationship with them, and He therefore had a right to demand from them, that He should be "hallowed in their midst."

These words teach us that every virtue which the Israelites practice, every pious action which he performs, every good deed which he carries out, is not merely regarded as meritorious in itself, but is also a sanctification of the name of God. If such a lofty idea may be compared with trivial earthly things, we may say, that as child that distinguishes itself at school and carries of high prizes, does not alone bring credit to itself, but also causes joy to its parents and teachers, who feel as if the commendation had been bestowed upon themselves; so the Lord rejoices, when the Israelite distinguishes himself by pious and virtuous actions. He regards it as if his own holy name had been hallowed and exalted. But on the other hand, even as a father feels the stigma attach to himself when his son has been guilty of a degrading action, so the sins of Israel, their blemishes and shortcomings, have a doubly baneful character. They not only exercise a damaging influence upon him who is guilty of them; they also lower the glory of God; they profane His sacred name.

There are, we may safely assert, no two words that have exercised such a wonderful effect upon our nation as the words 'תְּהִלָּתְךָ' "the Sanctification of God." None have acquired a deeper, a more thrilling significance in our history. For when the temple had been destroyed and Israel was dispersed amongst the nations, these two words became two stars, which always shone brightly and steadily in the heaven of their faith. Then these words created countless heroes, numerous martyrs, who throughout their whole lives, and with their lives, hallowed the name of God.

At the time when bitter revengeful persecution and blind fanaticism raged against us, when the nations amongst whom we dwelt were not content with caging us like wild beasts, and treading us under foot like loathsome reptiles, but would also make us turn away from our God, then our watchword was—"Lay down your life on the altar of your religion," suffer death rather than become unfaithful to the Lord, so that it may be known, that the worshippers of the true God can be tortured, put upon the rack, aye, bound to the stake, but that they cannot be forced to deny their belief.

Need we tell you how this precept was carried into practice? Need we tell you the names of all the congregations who laid down their lives for the sake of their religion? More than lions were they strong, more than eagles were they swift to do their Maker's will. They awaited in calmness the too slowly rising flames of the stake, they nerfed themselves to bear excruciating tortures, they smilingly plunged the dagger into their breast. Then the blood of affectionate fathers was mingled with that of their sons, the blood of tender mothers with that of the babes, the blood of the bridegroom with that of his blooming bride, the blood of the wise with that of the unlearned, the blood of the teacher with that of his pupil.

Even in our own country, our brethren many hundred years ago had thus to sanctify their God. One of the ancient chroniclers, (William of Newbury), relates a tragic scene, which cannot fail to draw tears from every sympathetic eye. During the reign of Richard I. the Jewish inhabitants were terribly persecuted. At York they had retreated into the castle. During the six days, which the siege had lasted, they had valiantly repelled the attack of their enemies; but at length their small stock of provisions became exhausted, and they saw that they could not hold out much longer. They therefore held a council among themselves to deliberate upon what they should do. Their oldest Rabbi, Rabbi Jom Tob of Jolay (in France) rose up and said—"The God of our fathers, to whom none can say, 'What doest Thou?' commands us to die for His Law. A glorious death is preferable to an ignominious life. Let us surrender the life, which the Creator has given us, into His own hands. This example has been set to us by many of our illustrious and pious ancestors."

There were but very few who did not assent to this proposal. The heroic Rabbi set about carrying the resolution into effect. First, the

besieged burnt all their property, then they set fire to several parts of the castle, and finally each man plunged the dagger into the bosom of his beloved wife and children. What a fearful illustration is this of בְּרִית הַמִּזְבֵּחַ? Let us with all our heart thank Divine Providence, who guides us so miraculously, that those fearful times are past when we had to sanctify Him with our life blood!

But nevertheless the precept, "I will be hallowed among the children of Israel," has not lost aught of its significance for us. It has retained all its importance, all its vigor; only its claims upon us are different now-a-days.

The precept need not be taught any more in the dark streets of the Ghetto, or in a secluded quarter of the city, not merely in the synagogue or in the schools, but in the busy marts of commerce, in the shop and in the warehouse, in the factory and in the counting-house, in the council chamber and in the senate. Now that the walls of intolerance which formerly surrounded us have, like the walls of Jericho, fallen at the trumpet blast of civil and religious liberty, we stand, with our religion and our character, openly before the world. The eyes of our neighbors are upon us; they judge of our religion by the conduct of its professors. If they see faults and short-comings in us, they attribute them to our faith. And, therefore, if we do anything that brings discredit upon the name of a Jew, we are guilty of the profanation of the name of God.

If our neighbors see that we are cold and indifferent to our religion, it will be said that our religion has no vitality; if we are selfish and unloving, it will be said that our God is not a God of love; if we do not observe the most scrupulous honesty and integrity in all our actions, it will be asserted—monstrous charge!—that our code regards morality as a secondary thing; if we devote the Sabbath merely to physical rest, it will be said, that we are not enjoined to keep that day as a day of devotion and reflection.

Let us always bear in mind, "God has given us His law, in order that we might sanctify His great name." It must be our steady purpose, in the daily putting forth of our life's energies, to accomplish this great end. We must evince in all our dealings, the pure and sublime ideas of Judaism, the Jewish precepts of humanity and philanthropy, justice and truth, the loyalty it enjoins toward our sovereign and our country, the sympathy it demands for the suffering, "so that all the people of the earth shall see, that we are called by the name of the Lord."

There are many who say, I do all my duties as a Jew; I attend the synagogue regularly, I read my prayers there, and contribute to its maintenance according to my means.

Let us tell you that there can be no more erroneous belief than that you need be a Jew only in the synagogue, and that when you have put away your Prayer-book and Tallith, all your duties, which you owe as an Israelite, have ended. No; then your great duty of 'תְּהִלָּתְךָ' commences. Do not think that you sanctify the name of God, by merely proclaiming in the synagogue the Kedusha, with which the angels worship Him. When you have left the house of prayer, you must practically sanctify God by leading a pure and holy life, by keeping your hands from every low and mean action, from everything that could tend in the remotest way to sully the name of a Jew.

Thanks to God, in the annals of darker crimes a Jewish name is but seldom discerned. Oh that guilt and wrong-doing might never be mentioned with the name of an Israelite! Oh that the words בְּרִית הַמִּזְבֵּחַ which stimulated our forefathers to live and die for their religion, which in days not far distant have founded noble charities, built asylums, endowed schools, and erected houses of prayer, would exercise their magic charm still!

You say, What can I do? I am but a poor man, I have scarcely anything to spare from my scanty earnings; I have no influence, no talents, by which I can do any good. Well, dear reader, we do not expect you to do much by yourself, but we want you to join with the community in every good and noble object. If you cannot give your dollars to some excellent charity, you can give your cents, and you can collect cents, which will soon amount to dollars. You say, you cannot do much to promote education in the community; you can see that your children attend school with punctuality; you can see that they profit by their attendance. Rely upon it that your example will work wonders with your neighbors.

You will find something similar to this in Nature. You have heard, we suppose, of the coral reefs round the islands in the Pacific, which stretch their unbroken walls for many miles along the sea. They consist of the work of tiny little animalcules of the shallow seas.

But though those that build them are so insignificant, the aggregate of their labors is gigantic, rivalling the greatest breakwater that ever man has constructed. In like manner, the greatest good may be effected, if only every man and every woman will feel his or her individual responsibility, and will work—each in his own sphere,—to sanctify the Lord God of Israel.

God will be hallowed among the children of Israel, by their diligently keeping His precepts. The happiness, peace, and freedom which we are now enjoying, must not make us less stringent in the observance of our holy law; no; it must increase our love, our enthusiasm, our devotion to our faith. We must show how we value and understand the perennial, never-fading beauty of the words of the Covenant.

There were but very few who did not assent to this proposal. The heroic Rabbi set about carrying the resolution into effect. First, the

which we may at pleasure don and lay aside, but that they are inseparable from us,—part and parcel of our existence.

God will be sanctified in us. He has given us His Law of fire, which during thousand of years has been strengthening, animating, and quickening us to good and holy deeds. And all the civilized nations of the earth have been kindling the flames of their religions, at this mighty fire. Let us tend and guard that fire zealously, that it may ever burn upon the altars of our hearts, that it shall never go out. Then shall we be deemed worthy to be priests of the Most High; then shall we receive our reward from the Lord, who halloweth us.

CORRESPONDENCE OF "THE HEBREW."

SAN DIEGO, September 29, 1871.

EDITOR HEBREW.—I have seen a good many items of interest to the Jewish inhabitants of this coast from many places in your valuable paper, and thought of sending some to you, of this part of the world, so as to let the Israelites know of the doings of the most ex-temne southwestern city in the United States:

San Diego is the oldest city in California; the Mission here was founded in July, 1769, more than 102 years ago. Yet three years ago but two Jewish families resided here, gradually the number increased, so that we have now fourteen families and are classified as follows—about fifty men, fourteen women and thirty-four children. About two years ago, steps were taken to form either a congregation or a benevolent society, but the lack of spirit at that time prevented it. We had religious meetings here on Rosh Hashanah and Jon Hakippur since 1869, and Mr. Marcus Schiller, one of our oldest inhabitants in the city, had formerly kindly offered his parlor for that purpose, but this year, the number of Israelites have increased to such an extent, that the room formerly occupied, was too small for religious services. Mr. Louis Rose, one of the most worshipful and oldest members of the Jewish fraternity here, kindly offered the rooms formerly occupied by the Free Masons, and fitted the same up in splendid style. Before going any further, I must mention that we were lucky to secure the services of Rev. Mr. Mayer; this gentleman had applied for the vacant place of Reader, Teacher and Shochet, at Los Angeles, but on reaching that place was too late to secure it. Rev. Mr. Mayer then concluded to come to this place and make it his future home, and as you will find it further down, was engaged as Reader and Teacher here. In the afternoon, on the second day of Rosh Hashanah, while the greatest portion of the Jewish inhabitants met accidentally, a position was made to form a society, and Erev Jon Hakippur was appointed as the day of our organization. The appointed day arrived and every member present was animated with the spirit of benevolence, and in an hour a society was formed and called the First Hebrew Benevolence Society of San Diego; the object of the society is not necessary to mention, as its title expresses all that is needed. An election followed with the following result: Marcus Schiller, President; Isidor Mathias, Vice-President; Charles Wolfheimer, Secretary; Joseph S. Manasse, Treasurer; Heiman Soleim, Rudolph Schiller and A. Klauber, Trustees. The Constitution and By-Laws of the Los Angeles Congregation were with a few exceptions, preliminary adopted during the meeting. Rev. Mr. Mayer was presented, and after a few remarks as to his abilities, the society engaged him as Reader and Teacher. Before our meeting closed, forty signed their names as members. This is quite a respectable number to start with, but the funds are yet in their infancy; though we have some property which, I have no doubt, will some of these days become very valuable. This property consists of five acres of land, which Mr. Louis Rose has kindly tendered to the society, and not to be outdone in a benevolent act, Messrs. Manasse & Schiller donated the material for a fence; of these five acres, one of them was enclosed for a Jewish cemetery, and I am sorry to say, there are three graves in there already—the last one is the ever lamented Bertha Barnett, wife of Julius Barnett. In regard to the social feeling among our Jewish inhabitants, I most candidly say, I have never before been in a place where such kindness and friendship prevails, and must say that it looks more like one vast family, poor and rich, no distinction—in fact, the same must have appeared so to a casual observer, who was present at the tables of Messrs. Schiller, Rose and Solomon, as the respective ladies tried their best not to be out done by each other.

I will now finish for the present, and shall let you know of doings here from time to time.

Yours truly, OGIED N.A.S.

EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB BALL.—The most brilliant ball ever given by the Eureka Social Club took place on Tuesday evening last, at Platt's Hall. We can safely say that never have we seen so many beautiful faces and forms together in a ball-room. The costumes of the ladies were grand. Our sister cities San Jose, Stockton and Sacramento, had sent their fairest daughters to grace the occasion with their presence. Ballenberg, although always good, fairly outdone himself, playing with his double band, some entire new dance music in his best style. The Artillery Brass Band during the interval of dancing, gave some splendid concert music a selection from "Il Pericolo" gaiving them especially great applause. The hall was finely decorated with garlands and streamers; canary birds in gaudy cages mingled their tiny voices with the swelling notes of music. The supper provided by Messrs. Siegfried & Lohse, was really excellent. Everything on the table being plentiful and well cooked. The committee of arrangements can indeed be proud of this, their grand success.

EXIN SOCIAL CLUB BALL.—The subscription ball of the Exin Social Club, which came off on Monday evening last, at Pacific Hall, proved a great success. The ball room being well filled with fair ladies and gallant young men. The music by Ballenberg's band was very fine. Everybody enjoyed themselves to their hearts content, and it was early in the morning before the participants went home well pleased with their evening, enjoyment. The committee of arrangement deserves credit for the manner in which they carried out their excellent programme.

UNDERSUSPICES OF JESHERUS LODGE NO. 9, A. J. O. K. S. B., a Grand Vocal and Literary Entertainment in aid of the widow and orphans of the late Brother Ephraim, will be given. We hope that all Keshers and friends of the worthy deceased out of the Order will make it a point of honor to purchase tickets, and thereby show to the bereaved widow, that they remember in kindness the worth of our late brother. The entertainment will take place at Platt's Hall, on Monday evening, October 23d, 1871.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—God Memus reigns supreme at this cosy place of amusement. Emerson's new eccentric song "The Drum Major" is alone worth the price of admission. Saturday afternoon, Grand Matinee, and Sunday evening will be a grand holiday performance.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers continues her engagement at this theatre with great success, the house being crowded nightly.

THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE.

From Sunday till Wednesday morning, the most disastrous conflagration, which ever visited a city in the United States or the Old World, laid the splendid city Chicago in ashes, destroying hundreds of millions of property and rendering over 100,000 people homeless, as soon as the news reached our city, meetings of citizens, lodges, etc., were called to devise means to aid the unfortunate Chicagoans. The different Theatres gave benefits and over \$65,000 have been brought together so far.

AMONG the contributors for the sufferers in Chicago, our co-religionists figure prominently as the following list shows:

John Rosenfeld, \$1,000; J. Seligman & Co., \$1,000; Lazarus Freres, \$1,000; Fred. L. Castle, \$500; A. S. Rosenbaum & Co., \$500; Rev. Dr. Elkan Cohn, \$25; Isaac Wormser, \$250; John J. Marks, \$250; W. M. Greenwood, \$100; J. W. Davidson & Co., \$250; M. Mayblum, \$50; Wm. Seligberg, \$200; B. Davidson & Co., \$1,000.

MEETING.—The Hebrews' Ladies Sewing

Society will hold a meeting for the purpose of giving aid for the Chicago sufferers, to-day, at 1 o'clock p.m., at Concordia Hall, on Sutter street.

It has been thought that several of our local insurance companies who had many and large risks in Chicago would be unable to meet their losses. We are glad to state that such is not the case. Among others, two of our best companies, the Pacific, and Fireman's Fund, will not alone meet their losses fully, but continue to do business as before. Mr. Staples, the worthy President of the Fireman's Fund, well and favorably known among our citizens, will proceed to-day for Chicago, and pay all claims against his company in full.

BECOME A MEMBER.—The board of Trustees of the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home, give notice in another column for the purpose of facilitating the canvassing of this city, and to afford all opportunity of joining the Association, a membership roll will be kept at the office of the President, Isaac Wormser, north west corner California and Front streets. The dues are but a trifling, and we hope there will be very few indeed of our co-religionists who will refuse to sign the roll.

CALIFORNIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—At the third annual meeting of the California Pharmaceutical Society, held on Wednesday evening last, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, John A. Bauer; Vice-Presidents, E. Painter, W. Geary; Recording Secretary, W. E. Mayhew; Corresponding Secretary, W. T. Wenzel; Treasurer, W. J. Bryan; Executive Committee, Messrs. Calvert, Steele, Mayhew, Simpson and Wenzel.

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Yours truly, OGIED N.A.S.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The great sensa-

JEWS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

[CONCLUDED.]

Russia is a name which we approach with some hesitation. It seems that some doubt exists in the minds of well-meaning men as to the accuracy of the not unfrequent asseverations of the oppression of our brethren in the great Muscovite Empire. It is true that occasionally recruiting press-gangs enter Synagogues, as well as villages, and tear young men from their homes to serve as conscripts in the Russian army; it is true that peculiar measures are taken from time to time to induce the Jews of Russia to conform with the views of the government; it is true that wholesale deportations of families from Bessarabia take place; and Odessa governors wink at savage outrages against the Jews; but there seems a disposition to look leniently on all that Russia does. For this there is some ground. The intention of the present and of the late Czar to assimilate his Jewish subjects with the rest of their fellow countrymen cannot be censured. The truth is that the Jews of Russia constituted too long an imperium in imperio. They adhered too rigidly to ancient usages, costume, dialect, etc., which had nothing but habit to recommend them. Neither the sanctity of religion, nor expediency nor utility could be pleaded in their defense. Their self-conceit was hurtful to themselves, for it impeded their progress and their improvement and the development of their powers. It probably rendered them objects of mystery, and therefore of dislike to some of their fellow-citizens; objects of misconception, and therefore of ridicule and contempt to others. It was hurtful to the country of which they were citizens, because it prevented them from doing good and service to their father-land, and fulfilling those duties which, however onerous, they as citizens of the realm were morally bound to fulfil. Under these circumstances, the late Czar Nicholas, who, though he was sometimes deceived (as in the case of the causes which led to the Crimean war), was nevertheless a shrewd, intelligent man, desired to place his Jewish subjects in all possible respects on a level with his other subjects. His son and successor seems to entertain a like desire. If they occasionally proceed to enforce their wishes by means which seem to us peculiar, we should blame them less than the system, under which they govern, and the circumstances by which they are surrounded. The gist of the matter is, that the Russian Jews are not happy; but, then, no one is happy in Russia. Discomfort is the normal state of a Muscovite; from the Czar on his throne to the Moujik in his mud hovel. Let us hope that happier times may be in store for the vast empire of Eastern Europe—happier times for Jew and Gentile. The Russian Jews themselves should endeavor to improve their condition by means within their own power. They are behind hand in the question of education,

THE HEBREW

darkest, we may hope for a speedy rally sun-shine. Thus it may be exacted that the day is not far distant in which there may be an approach to happier times by the modus operandi of applied industry. For this, many things are needed; but, to it, we look for the regeneration of our brethren in the East and in other regions of the world in which they are in a depressed and insecure condition. Among the means needful to bring about such a desideratum, we regard the fostering hand and guiding brain of European and American civilization as an important element. If the Jews residing in the industrial countries of the world would apply their energies to the obtaining of a better knowledge of the industrial capabilities of our brethren abroad, and of the countries in which they dwell, they would confer on themselves and their countries—lasting advantages. Until this idea be recognized and acted on, we must greatly rely on public and private benevolence to remedy the evils under which thousands of our brethren in foreign regions are afflicted. Still, on the whole, we have much to be grateful for. If the clouds still gather thickly over the East, the dawn is clearing away many a mist in the West and North. Brighter days are beaming for our people in Germany, Sweden, Italy and Spain.—J. C.

THE B'NAI B'RITH OF THE PACIFIC IN AID OF THEIR BRETHREN IN CHICAGO.

A special meeting of the Order was called last night to devise ways and means to aid our unfortunate brethren in Chicago. At 8 o'clock p. m., the meeting was opened by Grand N. A. S. Solomon, who called the assembly to order, and explained the object of the meeting; he also stated, that the sister Lodge of the Pacific had been notified and responded nobly. A motion was made and carried unanimously, that \$1,000 be given from the General Fund of the Grand Lodge. Dispatches were received from Eaton Lodge, I. O. B. B., Sacramento, donating \$200. Hope Lodge, Stockton, \$200. Nevada Lodge, Virginia City, \$500. Mirriam Lodge, Marysville, \$200.

A dispatch was also received from Mr. Kierski, Stockton, stating that he had collected \$100 from co-religionists in his city, non-members of the Order.

Mr. Alex. Badt donated one-quarter of his yearly salary as Grand Sofer—\$100—in aid of the sufferers.

The President of Ophir Lodge, No. 21, took chair and called his Lodge to order. A motion was made and unanimously carried, to donate \$250.

Modin Lodge, No. 42, followed with a donation of \$100.

Pacific Lodge, No. 48, donated unanimously \$500.

Montefiore Lodge, No. 51, had no quorum present, but will, undoubtedly, donate liberally at their meeting, next Sunday.

The same was the case with Columbia Lodge, No. 127.

Golden Gate Lodge unanimously donated \$100.

California Lodge, No. 12, donated unanimously, the same amount.

The money so far donated by the Lodges amounts to \$3,350, and will, undoubtedly, be handsomely augmented by the donations of Montefiore and Columbia Lodges.

A motion was made and carried unanimously, that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to remit the money by telegraph to the Grand Nasi Av in Chicago. The Chair appointed Wm. Saalburg, Jacob Greenbaum and Louis Kaplan. The other two are the Grand Nasi Av and the Grand Sofer.

The President of the B'nai B'rith Literary and Social Club gave notice, that the above Society will give an entertainment during next week, in aid of the suffering brethren in Chicago. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. A. C. Niles, the Republican Nominee for Judge of Supreme Court, is a gentleman eminently fitted for that high position, being a very able lawyer and a strict, honest, incorruptible man. We hope he will get the support of all right minded citizens.

Ladies don't fail to go to the "Schneider" Matinee at the Metropolitan Theatre on Saturday afternoon next.

Deutsch Mitbürger.

Wir leben am Vorabend einer großen verhängnisvollen Wahlacht, wir haben am 18. Oktober jeden der wichtigsten Fragen zu entscheiden, die Justiz und die Schulfrage.

Der Wahl unerter Abider stellen sich weniger Schwierigkeiten entgegen, als der unseres deutschen Mitbürgers. H. R. Wahl für den Stadtsuperintendenten; sein Gegner läßt keine Mittel unverdacht, unter dem Mantel der christlichen Liebe, durch Verlaubung und Lüge im Geheimen, gegen ihn zu wirken. Daraum seit wachsam Deutsche, sammt Euch, Familienväter, zeigt Euch nicht nur am Sammeltag, um Eure Stimmen abzugeben, nein, wende auch ein Zeber seinen Einfluß an, und arbeite, was seine Kraft vermag. Durch die Wahl H. R. W. Wahl's brechen wir dem jährläufigen, der Auflösung Bahn, wohlgemerkt wir durch die Wahl H. R. W. Wahl's der Seescession wiederum das Thor öffnen, unserem Schulford, unter Lehrerweisen den Secrätsreisem in die Hände liefern.

Darum wählet einer wie alle für

H. R. W. Wahl.

Seid einig Deutsche!

Gehen wie dußen.

Im Auftrage des Deutsch-Amerikanischen Bürgervereins.

J. Lippmann, Präsident.

Emil Niemeier, Sekretär.

BORN.

In this city, Oct. 9, to the wife of Isaac Joseph, a son.

MARRIED.

In Virginia, Nov. 8, R. T. Brode to Sarah Israel.

In this city, Oct. 10, by the Rev. Z. Neustadt, Hyman Lewison, of Gilroy, to Emma Schwarz, of this city.

New Advertisements.

VACUUM METHOD OF TREATING DISEASES WITHOUT DRUGS!

EQUALIZING
The Circulation of Blood
BY VACUUM
IS THE GREAT PRINCIPLE
AND THE TRUE ONE.
...AND IS...

Something New in Science & Medicine

The history of this method of treatment is a series of notable successes, as shown upon its records—a few of the testimonials of which are here produced.

The treatment goes directly to the parts or organs affected, and removes the difficulty or danger. With females, THERE IS NO NECESSITY FOR A MAJOR SURGEON, AND NO EXPENSE. The VACUUM OUTDOORS, with the FIREMAN'S FUND Insurance Company, ...AND THE...

NO OPPORTUNITY FOR WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

It Finds the Seat of Disease at Once, and by Equalization of the Vital Forces Effects a Cure.

THE VACUUM

Cures all Nervous Diseases, Spinal and Kidney Affections, Strengthens the Corvatures of the Spine, etc., Cures Paralysis and Saint Vitus' Dance, all Form of Female Weakness, without examination, all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, all Forms of Fever, Colds, and Congestion, all Lung Diseases.

The Sick are invited to satisfy themselves of the Efficacy of this Treatment, and the names and residences of those who have been cured, will be given with pleasure.

Office....29 Kearny street,
NEAR MARKET.

DAVID CONRAD,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
Foreign and Domestic

Nuts, Fruits, Etc.,
N. W. CORNER

Washington & Front sts., San Francisco.

Orders from the country solicited.

MISS KENNEDY,
Fashionable Millinery,

62 THIRD STREET, NEAR MISSION,
Begs to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has considerably enlarged her store, and extensively increased her stock, which comprises now one of the most Fashionable and Elegant assortment of LADIES' MISSSES and CHILDREN'S HATS

AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS to be found in this city, and at prices to suit the times.

MISS KENNEDY also informs the public, that she is selling HATS FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH which surpass in quality and style any that are now being sold for the same price anywhere else in this city, and she respectfully solicits customers to call and personally convince themselves of this fact.

Remember the place, 62 Third street, near Mission.

MISS KENNEDY.

HENRY FRANK,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in

Bedding and Furniture
CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Spring, Hair, Wool, Moss and Pulu Mattresses,

217 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Below Front, San Francisco.

The cheapest place in this city—All work

guaranteed to give satisfaction.

MADAME FLEURIER,
LACE ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 659 MARKET STREET,

Bet. New Montgomery and Third, San Francisco.

All kinds of Lace work done—Laces and

Curtains washed and done up like new.

NEWMAN & KATZENSTEIN,

DEALERS IN...

Fancy Goods, Laces,

Embroideries and Dress Trimmings,

NO. 16 SECOND STREET, under Grand Hotel,

San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

TO OUR FRIENDS ...AND...

POLICY HOLDERS.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND

Insurance Company,

...AND THE...

Great Chicago Fire.

Telegrams received this morning from our General Agents in New York, Messrs. Skeets, Bowers & Boughton, give our losses as approximating \$350,000, in gold, subject to adjustment.

The Future Action

Of the Company may be judged from the following Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day:

RESOLVED, That the President be, and hereby is authorized and empowered to proceed WITHOUT DELAY to Chicago, and to ADJUST AND PAY THE LOSSES sustained by this Corporation, occasioned by the recent fires in said city, with power to draw for such purposes on the funds of this Corporation in New York.

RESOLVED, That the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company will continue its regular business, without interruption, notwithstanding its losses in Chicago.

CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

San Francisco, Cal., Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1871.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, Oct. 10, 1871.—The recent conflagration at Chicago is a national calamity, unequalled in extent by any other known in the world. The losses are very heavy, and their extent no human foresight could have anticipated, nor possibly circumscribed. The losses to all Insurance Companies doing a general business are large; and while this Company suffers with all the others, we wish to assure the public and our policy-holders that our resources are sufficient to meet every liability and that all contracts and obligations will be properly and regularly adjusted and paid, and the Company will continue its business. While we are without positive information as to our exact losses, yet from the records at our office we ascertain that our risks on all the streets that penetrate the burnt district, extending to the extremes thereof, are \$1,677,000 currency. Of course there must be deductions from this amount for the risks on the above streets beyond the reach of the fire. We are certain that the rumors now afloat respecting losses are greatly exaggerated, and that the losses when adjusted will not exceed ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN CURRENCY.

As soon as more exact information is received it will be promptly given to the public.

A. J. RALSTON, Vice President.

CHICAGO FIRE!

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH

...TO...

WM. J. STODDART,

430 Montgomery street,

PACIFIC AGENT

FOR THE...

"Underwriters' Agency."

NEW YORK, October 10, 1871.

At a meeting of the Germans, Hanover, Niagara and Republic Fire Insurance Companies composing the

Underwriters' Agency of New York,

Hold this day, due preparation was made to pay immediately upon adjustment all losses incurred at Chicago: after doing which the capitals of all the Companies remaining required and a surplus of over Half a Million Dollars, leaving the gross Cash Assets of the UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY over Two Million and a Half Dollars.

A. Stoddart, General Agent, New York.

Policies issued and renewed, and all business pertaining to insurance promptly attended to by

WM. J. STODDART, Agent.

Office, 430 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Over the U. S. Treasury.

REMOVAL.

N. SWEENEY,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 43 Second street,....Opposite Jessie,

SAN FRANCISCO.

British and Foreign

MARINE

Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital . . . \$5,000,000.

AGENTS: Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

NO. 308. SANSCOME STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having completed arrangements with the

different Chinese Companies, I am prepared to furnish Laborers or Servants on short notice.

Particular attention paid to Servants.

AM LONG, Interpreter.

J. M. SHAY,

CHINESE LABOR EXCHANGE,

No. 619 Sacramento street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

Having completed arrangements with the

different Chinese Companies, I am prepared to furnish Laborers or Servants on short notice.

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Between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

Having completed arrangements with the

THE HEBREW.

JOHN BACH,
GUNSMITH
325.....KEARNY STREET,
Between Pine and Bush, San Francisco.

Makes and repairs all kinds of Firearms. All work promptly executed, and guaranteed well done. An assortment of Double and Single Barrelled Guns; Colt's Revolvers of all sizes; all descriptions of Shot, Powder, Lead, Percussion Caps, etc. Wholesale and Retail. Generally on hand. Equipments required by Sportsmen, Miners, and the Military. Always on hand—Splendid Target Rifles, Henry's Repeating, etc.

For the Holidays!

THE VERY BEST AND OLDEST WINES, (especially Sonoma Wines) as well as all other foreign and native brands, can be had, wholesale and retail, at the

ANNAHEIM WINE DEPOT,
JOHN PRINZ, Proprietor,
NO. 49.....SECOND STREET.

Always on hand a large assortment of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, etc.

Hibernia Savings and Loan Society.

NOTICE.

Money to Loan at 9 per cent. per annum.

At a Meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day it was

Resolved, that the rate of interest on good City Real Estate Security be reduced to NINE per cent. per annum, from and after this date.

Edward Martin, Treasurer.

**NEVER FAILING
SAFETY FUSE FACTORY**

Located in this State,

near Santa Cruz.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE FOLLOWING
Brands to the Trade
Water Proof, Submarine, Single Taped, Double Taped, Triple Taped, Hemp, or Long Blasting.

JOHN SKINKER,
Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast,
108 Battery street, San Francisco.

A. VIGNIER,
IMPORTER OF
WINES, LIQUORS,
FRENCH AND SWISS GOODS,
Nos. 420 and 431.....BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENT FOR
DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER,
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Lake Superior and Pacific Safety Fuse.

DUPONT'S SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING POWDER, manufactured especially for California. CANNON, MUSKET and SPORING POWDER the celebrated DIAMOND GRAIN and EAGLE DUCK, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; EAGLE RIFLE, Dupont's FG, FFG and FFG, in kgs. half kgs. quarter kgs and cans of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb and 1 lb. WINSTON'S (Henry's Improved) RIFLES, RIFLES, BILLET MUSKETS, CARBINES and Fixed Ammunition.

JOHN SKINKER,
Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast,
108 Battery street, San Francisco.

IN THE FIELD AGAIN!
READY FOR BUSINESS.

THURNAUER & ZINN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
TOYS, NOTIONS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FANCY GOODS

ETC., ETC.
Have leased the spacious and splendid building.

No. 119.....Battery street,
NEAR CALIFORNIA,
Where they will be happy to see all their old patrons.

Goods ordered by Telegraph from Germany and France, will arrive shortly. GOODS DAILY RECEIVED. The Trade is respectfully invited.

THURNAUER & ZINN,
119 Battery street.

GIBB & MELENDY,
PAINTERS,
Importers of
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

NO. 704.....MISSION STREET,
One door above Third.

JOHN DANIEL.

Successor to O. GORI:

MARBLE WORKS

411 Pine street, bet. Kearny & Montgomery. MANTLELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS

Plumber's Slabs, &c.

On hand and Manufactured to order.

Goods shipped to all parts of the State. Orders respectfully solicited.

Wedel

in beliebigen Summen auf
New York, Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig,
London, Coeln, Breslau, Stuttgart,
Paris, Posen, Carlruhe,
Hamburg, Wien, Basel, Genf,
Frankfurt, Muenchen, Augsburg, Zurich,
Cassel, Nuernberg, Strasburg
und andere Städte bei.

Morris Speer & Co.,
Rs. 219 Sansome Street.

B. F. MEAD & CO.,

HATTERS

309 Montgomery street, (Mead House,) Between Pine and California, San Francisco.

Always on hand a large assortment of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, etc.

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JOHN SKINKER,
Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast,
108 Battery street, San Francisco.

WILL & FINCK,

Manufacturing Cutlers, LOCKSMITHS,

AND...

BELL HANGERS.

No. 821 Kearny street,

AND...

140 MONTGOMERY ST.....SAN FRANCISCO.

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Second street, Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER

IN THE STATE.

The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.

2614 JOHN WIELAND.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

"THE" SHIRT FACTORY

OF...

ADOLPH NEUBERG,

No. 411.....Montgomery st., (UP STAIRS.)

Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "HOWE."

THE LEADING SEWING MACHINE OF THE

WORLD!

Sales, 126,000 Machines this year with Butterick's Patterns.

You can Cut and Make any Garment to fit perfectly.

H. A. DEMING, Agent,

For the Howe Sewing Machine Company, and Butterick's Celebrated Patterns,

No. 113 Kearny st., Bet. Sutter and Post,

SAN FRANCISCO.

GEO. S. HOAG & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

WOOD & COAL,

Cor. of Butter and Powell streets.

ALL orders executed with promptitude at the lowest market prices. Empty Sacks to be returned on paid for. Orders delivered to any part of the city free of extra charge.

B. NATHAN & CO.,

Direct Importers of

FRENCH, CHINA, BOHEMIAN,

AND...

American Glasswares,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

English and American Cutlery, Trays and Fancy

Goods, Bronze and Parian Ornaments,

Cologn, Mantle, Tea, Dines, Desert

and Champagne Sets,

Vases, Card Receivers, Centre Pieces, etc.,

540 Kearny street,

Near Sacramento.....SAN FRANCISCO.

WEED & KINGWELL,

California Brass Works,

125 FIRST STREET,

Opposite Minna, SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufactures all kinds of Brass Composition,

Zinc, and Babbit Metal Castings.

Church and Steamboat Bells,

on hand and made to order.

Also a full assortment of Steam and Water Cocks and Valves, Hydraulic Pipes, Nozzles and Hose

Coupling, etc., etc. Brass Ship Work, Spikes,

Sheeting Nails, Rudder Braces, etc., furnished with dispatch.

JOHN DANIEL.

Successor to O. GORI:

MARBLE WORKS

411 Pine street, bet. Kearny & Montgomery.

MANTLELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS

Plumber's Slabs, &c.

On hand and Manufactured to order.

Goods shipped to all parts of the State. Orders respectfully solicited.

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,

718 Sansome street,

Between Jackson and Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.

JAMES J. GALLAGHER,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Architectural and Or-

namental Iron Work, Banks and Picture Vases and

Doors, Locks, Shutters, Balcony, Areas and Cor-

ridges Railings, Gates, Stairs, etc. All kinds of

Blacksmithing and Jobbing done with promptness

and at reasonable prices. Orders from the country

promptly executed.

JAS. HAMILTON,

Successor to A. HOLMES,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

204 Montgomery street, near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

PIONEER PAPER MILLS,

TAYLORVILLE, Marin County,

S. P. TAYLOR & CO. Proprietors,

416 CLAY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Awarded for the Best Paper

MANUFACTURERS OF...

Manilla Wrapping White Paper,

AND...

Paper Bags, etc.

DR. F. HILLER,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

DR. HILLER PAYS PARTICULAR ATTEN-

TION to Operative Surgery and Midwifery.

OFFICE:

226 Post street, SAN FRANCISCO.

D. HICKS & CO.,

BOOK - BINDERS :

AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 543.....CLAY STREET.

JOHN TUSCHINSKI

FASHIONABLE

Press and Cloth Maker,

No. 846 Washington street,

Below Stockton, SAN FRANCISCO.

CHARLES LIMARUTI

THE HEBREW.

M. GUERIN & SON.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

M. GUERIN TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PUBLIC that the establishment of his new firm, the public are at liberty to patronize him, before purchasing elsewhere, and examine for themselves the unusually large Stock of Goods, suited to every want and taste, which will be sold at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

M. GUERIN trusts that his record in this line of business during the past twenty-two years, in this city, will be a sufficient guarantee to his former patrons, of fair dealing, and that he will continue to be honored with their confidence.

N. B.—All bills contracted by GUERIN & KELLY from 1846, Feb. 1, to 12th of August, 1861, will be paid by M. GUERIN & SON, and will be paid during the late firm of GUERIN & KELLY, are payable only to M. GUERIN & SON.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF...

EXTRA QUALITY SILVER PLATED WARE,

MARKET STREET,

Under Grand Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.

A. COLBURN & H. J. YOUNG,

DEALERS IN....

POULTRY,

WILD GAME,

Butter and Eggs,

CALIFORNIA MARKET, Nos. 83, 84 and 85,

Entrance on Pine and Summer sts., San Francisco.

H. M. BALCH,

Date of Prince & Co's Reed Organ Factory, formerly Foreman with the Driggs Piano Co. of New York.

Is Prepared to give his sole Attention to General Repairing and Tuning Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Accordeons, Brass Instruments, etc., etc.

All Work Warranted. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

432 Kearny street, Southeast cor. California, Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. B. is the only practical Reed Organ and Melodeon Maker on this Coast.—Music furnished for all occasions.

GEO. K. HYDE.

A. A. HYDE.

Importers and Jobbers of

Hardware and Cutlery

412 MARKET STREET,

San Francisco.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our fine stock of CUTLERY.

THE STYLES.

For Spring & Summer 1871

Were Introduced SATURDAY, March 4th,

AT ADAMS'

HAT MANUFACTORY.

ADAMS', the Hatter, is the Best and Cheapest House in San Francisco for Hats and Caps. Give him a call, and judge for yourselves, at

No. 587 Washington street,

Next door to the Hall of Records.

ASSMANN & NEUBERT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Butter, Eggs and Cheese, Sardines, Sardines,

Caviar and other delicacies.

Braunschweiger, Cervelat and Mettwurst,

Swiss Cheese, Sour Eels, Honey,

NO. 10... California Market,

Corner Summer st., San Francisco.

Goods delivered free of charge.

Die besondere Aufmerksamkeit des Publikums wünschen wir auf unsere in luftdichten Büchsen verpackten geräucherten Lachs zu lenken, der sich besonders zum Verzehr eignet.

CONCORDIA HALL,

OYSTER, LUNCH AND BILLIARD SALOON

JOHN HACKE, Proprietor.

5, W. corner Montgomery and Bush streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

I take pleasure to announce to my friends and the public that I have taken the above well known saloon, and will always keep the very best Wines, Liquors and Havana Cigars for the accommodation of my customers. The finest Oysters and everything the Market affords are always to be had by JOHN HACKE, called "Schwabenhaus."

CHEAP CASH GROCERY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

Fourth and Minna streets, San Francisco.

Goods delivered free.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

100,000 MEN WANTED

AT THE...

CITY RESTAURANT.

This House, having just been newly refitted, will open September 7th, and everybody knows that the CITY RESTAURANT is the cheapest and the best in town.

Try it, and satisfy yourselves.

538 and 542 CLAY STREET,

Below Montgomery.

JOHN O'SULLIVAN

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO HIS NUMEROUS friends and the public generally that he has opened

a

SHOE STORE,

No. 41, Sixth street,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Misses and Children's Wear, which he offers to sell as cheap as any house in this city. Ladies' and Gentleman's Boots made to order of the best materials. None but the most competent practical workmen are employed.

WARSCHAUER HOUSE,

MRS. A. T. WARSCHAUER, PROPRIETRESS

No. 632, Market street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny,

Opposite the Orphan Asylum,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ABOVE HOUSE IS FURNISHED throughout in a first-class manner. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Board and Lodging by the week, or Month.

The traveling public will find every possible convenience.

A first-class LUNCH will be served daily, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. H. CLARK. J. H. FOOTE.

BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY,

Wholesale and Retail.

36 GEARY STREET, between Kearny and Dupont,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Trade supplied at liberal rates.

GOOD NEWS!

GREAT REDUCTION!

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

SELLERS & KING,

19... Third street,

Corner of Stevenson,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes.

Also, a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES always on hand.

Our BOOTS & SHOES made to order cannot be beat.

Give us a trial.

19 Third street, corner Stevenson.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

SPARKLING MEDICATED GIN BITTERS.

U. S. Patent has been obtained August 8, 1871.

COUNTERFEITERS BEWARE.

The advent of this great CATHARTIC acting as it does directly on the Liver and Bowels, will be a matter of rejoicing to many a suffering invalid, whose case now seems hopeless.

It is the best Family Medicine in cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Costiveness, Nervous Debility and Weakness, a sure remedy for Chills and Fever to those who will in localities subject to Foul Air, these Bitters will be invaluable.

N. B.—A mild cathartic when taken as directed; a small wineglass full morning, noon and night, before eating. To those of feeble constitutions reduce with water. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

CHAMPAGNE BITTERS CO.

A. S. TAYLOR, General Agent.

Office, 1908 POWELL STREET, San Francisco.

TYLER CURTIS & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Französischen u. amerikanischen Kalbsfellen,

Shoe-Findings, Stiefel-Schäften,

Morocco, rothes Leder, Lintins &c.,

2012 Market Street,

Gasse der Sanfome Straße gegenüber

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO AND PACIFIC COAST

CARRIAGE WORKS.

FALKINGHAM & SHERWOOD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Children's Carriages, Invalid Carriages,

Rocking Horses, Toy Carts, Wagons, Gigs, &c.

620 and 631 THIRD STREET, near Brannan,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Carriages and Rocking Horses repainted and trimmed.

General Repairing promptly attended to.

J. T. TERRY.

MARK EZEKIELS.

J. T. TERRY & CO.,

MARK EZEKIELS, AUCTIONEER,

FURNITURE AUCTION HOUSE,

Nos. 309 and 311 Pine street, near Sansome,

[Blumenberg's Building.]

Sales at residences and out-door sales of every description promptly attended to. Constantly on hand a desirable assortment of second-hand furniture.

Sale Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

H. LIEBES & CO.,

IMPORTER OF

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 701 MARKET STREET,

Near Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Star Shirts, Atkinson's Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Neckties and Collars.

H. LIEBES & CO.,

Opposite the Occidental Hotel.

ALL KINDS OF FURS

Comprising such an assortment as can only be found

IN A FIRST-CLASS FUR STORE.

Having our agents all over the Northern Fur Countries, to collect the most desirable Skins for our own use, we are enabled to sell Manufactured Furs, better and more at the same old Price. Before the United States. All the members of our firm are Practical Furriers, being educated in the best Fur Houses in the World, we can give the best satisfaction to those in need and want of a good article in our line.

H. LIEBES & CO.,

No. 113 Montgomery street, Opposite Occidental Hotel.

Republican Nominee for

SUPERINTENDENT

M. A. C. HEINECKEN HAS THIS DAY BEEN

admitted a partner in our firm.

J. LANDSBERGER & CO.

San Francisco, September 14th, 1871.

DINGEON & HAUBRICH.

MARTIN'S RESTAURANT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

633 Commercial street, above Montgomery.

The best Wines, Oysters, Game, and delicacies of the season always on hand.

Private Saloon up-stairs for Dinner and Supper Parties.

DINGEON & HAUBRICH, Proprietor.

TRUST WHAT TIME HAS SANCTIONED.

The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may in some cases, be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and enlightened witnesses extending through a series of years, and all to the same purport, is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such testimony the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are as an antidote and cure for many ailments is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world, innumerable preparations intended to compete with it, have gone up like rockets, and come down the extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that incomparable tonic has been swift and steady—always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction produced a revolution in therapeutics, and it proved to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. To-day Hostetter's Bitters is one of the most popular remedies in christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsia, bilious disorders, nervous affections, general debility, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it takes precedence of every other remedy. This fact should teach the ambitious country dealers who endeavor to foist their local abortions on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to cajole the community must necessarily be. Where the game fish have failed there is no chance for the "suckers."

Mr. Sweeny, merchant tailor, has removed to 43 Second street, where he will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

Housekeepers should buy the Emerald Ranges, they are the cheapest in the market, for sale by D. M. Sickler, 420 and 422 Kearny street.

Have your cards written by Wm. McDowell, who has removed to No. 7 Geary street, he is the best card writer in this city.

The Pioneer Carpet Beating Machine, No. 358 and 355 Tehama street, cleans all kinds of carpets better than any other.

At the San Francisco Shoe Factory, 306 Sixth street, you can get the best and cheapest ladies, misses and children's shoes of all kinds.

If you wish to wear the most stylish and best made shirts, go to Louis Cohn, California Shirt Store, 38 Fourth street.

C. C. Quince does all kinds of house, sign and ornamental painting in the neatest style, and at low rates.

The best Havana and domestic cigars, as well as all kinds of snuff and smoking tobacco of the best quality, are to be had of Michael's Bros., 256 Washington street.

Zu einer feinen Damengarderobe gehört unweibhaft auch, gleichsam als Schlußstück, ein feiner Damensmantel. Und gerade dieses Garderobenstück hat unzweck Damen am meisten Kopfdrücken verursacht, da es nicht allein weiblich ist, sondern auch sehr gefährlich und kostspielig zu erhalten ist. Diesem Ueberlande hilft nur der bekannte Mantelladen von W. Beringer, 618 Kearny Street, gründlich ab, da in ihm die besten moderaten Modelle in fabrikat dichten Preisen jeder Zeit zu haben sind.

Wie besuchten letzte Woche das große Spielwaren Geschäft der Firma Heldt & Co., Nos. 306 and 308 Battery Street, und waren überrascht von der großen Anzahl Artikel, gefüllt mit den neuesten Waren jeder Art, welche von der vollen Firma für die kommenden Feiertage importirt worden sind.

Nicht stärkt den menschlichen Körper mehr, und gibt eine wohlbauende Wirkung auf ihn aus, als ein Seebad. Von allen den öffentlichen Bädern unserer Stadt, vereint jedoch keines der Vorzüglichkeiten mehr in sich als das berühmte Santander Bad am Fuße der Powell Street North Beach. Allen, die ihren Körper daran wollen, ist demnach jenes Bad auf das beste zu empfehlen.

Alle Arten von Produkten sind jeder Zeit in größter Auswahl und hoher Qualität bei Eugenie de Salas 304 Davis Street zu haben.

Spring, Saar, Moos und Pulu Matrasen, sowie alle Arten von Möbel sind nirgends in unserer Stadt in so guter Qualität anzutreffen, als bei Henry Grant 217 Commercial Street.

Laß Eure Stiefel und Schuhe bei J. Guldert, 546 Washington Street, machen, er fabrikirt die modernsten und besten Lederarten.

Der Wettbewerb, der die besten und kleinsten Puppenfabriken hat, der lange unter unsrener Damen wohnt, ist jetzt dahin entschieden, daß Miss Henley, der bekannte Puppenmacherin No. 62 Dreite Street, die Preise zuerst gewonnen wurde.

Jeder sollte "Schneider" sehen. Er ist im Metropolitan-Theater jeden Abend und Sonnabend Nachmittags anzutreffen.

Die von der Challenge Soap Compagnie fabrikirten Seifen und Waschpulver sind die besten und wirtschaftlichsten im ganzen Staate.

Gelehrte Gräberne, auch mit hebräischer Schrift, bilden hier eine Sammlung, die in ihrem Preis und Wert den Marmorarbeiten jeder Art sind entweder freilich zu haben oder werden auf Bestellung gemacht in J. S. Shadys Marmor Werkstatt 915 Market Street.

Die beste Gelegenheit zum Einkauf von billigen Schnittwaren bietet Neumann und Kasten in ihrem neu errichteten Schnittwaren Geschäft dar. No. 16 Second Street.

Die in San Francisco errichtete Filiale der bekannten Mustafatien Handlung von Schubert & Co. ist vor kurzem No. 643 Clay Street eröffnet worden. Allen Mustafatien wird es sicherlich angenehm sein, zu vernehmen, daß sie dort die größte Auswahl von Mustafatien zu den billigsten Preisen finden werden.

Grembe und einheimische Früchte, frisch und getrocknet, daß beständig auf Lager und verkauft zu den billigsten Preisen David Conrad, Ecke von Washington- und Front Straßen.

The best present to friends east is a box of our splendid California grapes. Messrs. Chester and Fisk, 508 and 510 Washington street, will fill orders in that line at shortest notice. Give them a call.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES and GRAVESTONES of every kind, (also, with Hebrew inscription,) together with Cabinet Makers and Plumbers Slabs, for sale and made to order at from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the city, at

L. F. SHACKEY'S MARBLE WORKS, 915 MARKET STREET, Corner Fifth, San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

Pioneer Carpet Beating Machine, 353 and 355 Tehama street, Between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

If you want to be sure of having your carpets well cleaned, send them to the PIONEER CARPET BEATING MACHINE, 353 and 355 Tehama street. J. SPAULDING & CO.

EMERALD RANGES! FOR SALE BY...

CALEB M. SICKLER, 420 AND 422 KEARNY STREET, San Francisco.

REMOVAL.

THE PIONEER SHOW CARD WRITER. WM. McDOWELL,

HAS REMOVED FROM 602 MONTGOMERY street to No. 7 Geary street, Junction of Geary, Market and Kearny streets.

Give him a call.

LOUIS COHN,

California Shirt Store,

NO. 38 FOURTH STREET, Near Jessie, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. C. QUINCE, HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, Decorator & Paper-Hanger NO. 940 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Old Walls repaired, whitened and Kalsomined in all colors. All work neatly executed at short notice.

Consignments solicited.

San Francisco Shoe Factory.

WOLFF, NEWMAN & CO., 306 SIXTH STREET, bet. Folsom and Harrison, Manufacturers of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

Orders promptly attended to.

J. CUTBERLET, CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE STORE, NO. 546 Washington street, Near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

The finest quality of Custom Work neatly executed. Always in hand other fine work ready made. Repairing neatly done at short notice.

On bedeutend herabgesetzten Preisen!

Damen-Mantel

M. IBERKOWIZ' Cloak Store, NO. 618 Kearny Street, Südost-Ecke Kearny und Commercial Straße.

Stetens schaue ich mir den gekreuzten Damen-Sackeck's die ergebene Stütze zu machen, daß ich in meinem abigen wohlbauenden Gladstücken die größte und reichhaltigste Auswahl der nach den neuesten Moden und den besten Materialien hergestellten.

Damen- und Kinder-Mantel

Die von der Challenge Soap Compagnie fabrikirten Seifen und Waschpulver sind die besten und wirtschaftlichsten im ganzen Staate.

Gelehrte Gräberne, auch mit hebräischer Schrift, bilden hier eine Sammlung, die in ihrem Preis und Wert den Marmorarbeiten jeder Art sind entweder freilich zu haben oder werden auf Bestellung gemacht in J. S. Shadys Marmor Werkstatt 915 Market Street.

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Grembe und einheimische Früchte, frisch und getrocknet, daß beständig auf Lager und verkauft zu den billigsten Preisen David Conrad, Ecke von Washington- und Front Straßen.

The best present to friends east is a box of our splendid California grapes. Messrs. Chester and Fisk, 508 and 510 Washington street, will fill orders in that line at shortest notice. Give them a call.

LYON & CO.

EMPIRE BREWERY } AND LYON BREWERY, 159 Jessie st., Chestnut st., Bet. Second and Third Opp. Meiggs' Wharf.

W. H. LYON. JOHN HARROLD.

SCHUBERTH & CO., Established 50 Years Ago in Leipzig and New York

HAVE OPENED A DEPOT OF

EUROPEAN MUSIC AT...

No. 643 Clay street,

WHERE...

Every Branch of Musical Literature is Fully Represented.

NOTICE.—An elegant Music Folio will be furnished free to purchasers of one dollar's worth of music.

A fine variety of the latest Styles Hats and Caps always on hand.

Office hours from 8 to 10, and from 2 to 4.

Marble Mantels, Monuments, Headstones and Graves of every kind, (also, with Hebrew inscription,) together with Cabinet Makers and Plumbers Slabs, for sale and made to order at from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the city, at

L. F. SHACKEY'S MARBLE WORKS,

915 MARKET STREET, Corner Fifth, San Francisco.

THE HEBREW

SULLIVAN, KELLY & CO., Importers and Dealers in

PAINTS! OILS!

Glass, Etc., Etc.,

DEPOT, 101, 103, and 105 FRONT STREET

And 110 Pine Street, SAN FRANCISCO

N. B.—The largest stock of Goods in the city, at Lowest Rates.

ja20

RENNET, PROSCH & CO., 26 and 28 Vesey street, New York.

From San Francisco, at 9:10 A.M. daily (except Sunday, 12:30 A.M. daily, and 3:30 P.M. daily (except Sundays).

OAKLAND BRANCH.

Leaves San Francisco, B. 6:50, 8:00, 9:10, 10:20 and 11:10 A.M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P.M. (10:20, 11:10 and 3:30 P.M. daily.)

Leaves Brooklyn, B. 6:15, B. 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:00 A.M., 1:30, 2:45, 3:30 and 10:15 P.M.

Leaves Oakland, B. 6:25, B. 6:40, 7:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:10, 11:00 and 11:30 A.M., 1:40, 2:30, 3:30, 5:05, 6:00 and 10:20 P.M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.

From San Francisco, 7:20, 9:00 and 11:15 A.M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 7:00 P.M. (7:20, 11:15 and 5:30 to Fruit Vale only.)

From Hayward, B. 4:30, 7:00 and 10:45 A.M., and 3:30 P.M.

From Fruit Vale, B. 5:25, 7:35, 9:00 and 11:20 A.M., 1:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P.M.

B Trains do not run Sundays.

NEW BELLA UNION

SAMUEL TETLOW, PROPRIETOR

J. DOWLING, STAGE MANAGER

E. ZIMMER, Musical Director

This Elegant Temple of Muses is

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Minstrel Performance!

Ethiopian Acts!

Terpsichorean Exercises! Etc.

Re-Engagement of Mlle Aline Le Favre.—30,000 Persons have witnessed her Performance.

Engagement of Mlle Marie Gaugain.

Fifth Appearance this week of Mr. Edgar Stanley, Tenor Singer, Pathetic Balladist, etc., and also, Miss Ethel Stanley, Ballad Singer, Mimic and Souffrière Actress.

Miss Gypsy Gilbert and Mr. Ricardo will appear soon.

The popular Reynolds Bros. in their double songs and dances.

MISS JOSEPHINE, MISS MINNIE CORBYN, MISS MAY LEROY, MAGGIE BREWER, TOMMY TROTTER, MINNIE FULMORE, HARRY THOMPSON, MARIE ZOEL, JOHN MANNING, and the Excelsior Star Troupe.

New Programme Every Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Orchestra..... Fifty Cents

Private Boxes..... \$2.50 and \$3.00

Proscenium Boxes..... \$3.00

Physicians recommend and Over 500,000 People Indoors

N O T I C E !

For the purpose of facilitating the canvassing of this city, and to afford all opportunity of joining the Association, a membership roll will be kept at the office of the President, Isaac Wormser, N. W. corner California and Front streets.

The dues are \$6.00 per annum. The payment of one quarter's dues in advance entitle the party to membership.

Any person may on behalf of others present names, accompanied by the dues and receive the receipts and Certificate of Membership.

By order of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

San Francisco, October 8, 1871.

Democratic Nominee for

SUPERINTENDENT

...OF...

Public Instruction

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE HEBREW.

Platt's New Music Hall

Großer Ball

Der Germania Band,
unter Leitung des Herrn Directors Schmidt,
an

Jedem Sonntag Abend.

Eintritt 25 Cents. | Damen frei.

Es findet ergebnis ein

Giegfried & Lohse.

Hemme & Reuter's

Bäckerei und Kaffee-Salon,

No. 27 Kearny Street,
zwischen Geary und Post Street,
Louis Hemme & Wm. Reuter,
Eigentümer,



Dampf-Kessel-Fabrik
von
Jas. H. Shanly,
Nachfolger von
Oregon Street, unterhalb Front.

Dampfkessel werden auf Bestellung angefertigt und repariert
und für beide und billige Arbeit garantirt.
Alle Arten von Eisenblech-Arbeiten werden bestens und
prompt ausgeführt.

Wechsel- und Passage-
Geschäft.

Geldsendungen
in beliebigen Summen
nach allen Städten in
Deutschland, Dänemark, Norwegen, Schweden, Kur-
semburg, u. s. w.
durch die deutsche Postverbindung oder
per Wechsel.

Erbshäfen collectiert, - Vollmachten
ausgestellt u. s. w.

Orders vom Lande prompt ausgeführt.
Geo. Claussenius,
No. 331 Montgomery Street, (Stevenson Block)

Gold- und Silber-Platirenen
in den

San Francisco Plating Works,
655 Mission Street, zwischen 2nd Montgomery und 3rd
Street, San Francisco.

Alle Arten von Waren (einfachste Tafelwaren), an
welchen die Verarbeitung abgängt, werden im besten Style
ausgeführt.

Eine große Auswahl neuer Waren von plattierten und
vergoldeten Waren wird vorzüglich und zu den billigsten Preisen
zu verkaufen.

Neue und elegante Muster von Thürzplatten und Kammern
für Reisekoffer.

Es ist im Interesse der Fabrikanten eindeutige Waren
zu solchen Preisen zu liefern, das sie mit alten Waren
vergleichen können.

Gold- und Silberplattirenen
sind, zum Gebrauch für Winzer, werden auf Bestellung ge-
fertigt.

Alle Arbeiten werden für erste Classe garantirt.

Edward G. Denison, Eigentümer.

TAX-PAYERS'
INDEPENDENT CITY AND COUNTY
JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Judge of the Fifteenth District Court,
Samuel H. Dwinnell,
For Judge of Probate Court,
Milton H. Myrick,
For Judge of County Court,
John A. Stacey,
For Judge of Municipal Criminal Court,
Maurice C. Blake,
For Judge of Police Court,
David Landerback.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Judge of the Supreme Court (Long Term),
A. L. Rhodes,
For Judge of the Supreme Court (Short Term),
A. C. Niles,
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Henry N. Bolander.

TO THE PUBLIC:

J. M. COHEN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Leaf Tobacco and Cigars.

RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIES HIS FRIENDS AND
the public in general, that the firm of J. M.
COHEN & CO. is dissolved, and Mr. J. M. Cohen
will continue to supply the trade with a superior
article of Leaf Tobacco and Cigars. Thankful for
past favors, I solicit a continuance of your patron-
age.

J. M. COHEN,
No. 340 Battery street.

U n j u g .

Conrad Tahler's
California Bäckerei
ist verlegt worden nach

Nordwest-Ecke O'Farrell u. Williams St.,
zwischen Taylor und Jones Street.

Schwarzbrod, Brotkörbchen, Kurbäckchen und Würschködchen
werden sofort nach jedem Stadthell geliefert und Be-
stellungen prompt ausgeführt. Frischgebackenes Schwarzbrod
jeden Abend um 8 Uhr.

The Hebrew.

Phila Jacoby ... Herausgeber.
Conrad Jacoby ... Geschäftsführer.

San Francisco, October 13, 1871.

Feuilleton.

Heiwsch Lion.

der israelitische Frankfurter
aus dem Elsaß.

Bon Stephan Söthemberger.

(Fortsetzung.)

7. Capitel.

Die Ausgewiesenen.

Endlich fand Heiwsch seinen Schüler Le-
vivon, der lange mit dem Wagen auf ihn ge-
wartet hatte, und beide fuhren nach Nancy. Dort bot sich (wennstens für Levivon, dessen
Herz noch nicht durch politischen Fanatis-
mus verhärtet war) ein trauriges Bild ihren
Augen.

Laufende aus dem Innern Frankreichs

ausgewiesene Deutsche, deren Auswanderung

die französischen Behörden zu Anfang des

Krieges verhindert, die man aber jetzt ge-
plündert, von Alten entblößt, in ihr altes

Waterland hineinstieß, dem sie längst ent-
fremdet waren, füllten dort den Stanislaus-
platz. Weinend und hungrig standen Lein-
der um ihre Mütter, schmerzerfüllt starren
Männer, die, auch wenn sie Franzosen geheirathet hatten, man aus den Armen der
Ihren gerissen, vor sich hin. Andere schien-
en den unerträglichen Verlust ihres Vermö-
gens zu beklagen, das sie in Laufe eines
Wochenalters dort mit ihrem erzwungenen
Landsleuten von einem Deutschen gezollten
Lobe.

Doch dieser zeigte nun auch die Rechte Seite

der Medaille.

Heiwsch fand die Preußen offenbar bessere

Truppen, von einer eisernen Disciplin, einer

Unstetigkeit und Intelligenz, die den fran-
zösischen Truppen fehlt - es fragt sich nun

ob es am längsten anhält und ob der Pa-
triotismus der Straßburger nicht wantet,

wenn die Stadt in Brand geschnitten wird,

Weiber und Kinder unter den Bomben zer-
schmettert werden, was, mir die Preußen in

Schüttigkeit erzählten, in wenigen Tagen

geschehen soll.

Heiwsch bedachte sich das Gesicht bei die-
sem schamhaften Bild. Er beschentete den

Photographen und begab sich noch dieselbe

Nacht mit Levivon auf sein Wägelchen

nach Schiltzheim. Er musste in die Stadt

zu neuen Leben dringen, die Schreden der

Belagerung ihnen durch seine Gegenwart er-
träglich machen, so konnte er nicht länger le-
ben er musste seine Lieben oder eine Engel-
juchen.

8. Capitel.

Die Schreden der Belagerung Straßburgs.

Der war nie die Schreden des Krieges ge-
funden, der bete zum Himmel, daß sie seinem

Waterland erparbt werden; denn die Gräuel

des Entsezens, der Ruin der Familien, die

ein Krieg (ein Werk, das man so schnell in

den Mund nimmt, und den großen Herren so

leichts Herzens unternehmen) im Gefolge

hat, ist namenlos.

Nicht nur die Blüthe der Bevölkerung,

die streitbare Jüngste, rässt er hinweg,

auch das hilflose Kind, angewiesen durch die

Natur auf den Schutz der Seinen, die in

Schönheit strahlende Jungfrau, die blühende

Mutter, mordet er oft töricht und scho-
nungslos.

Straßburgs Bevölkerung hatte nie ge-
ahnt, was eigentlich eine Belagerung ist.

Daß ihr die schreckliche Nacht des 23. Au-
gust, Judith und Lea hatten sich eben auf

ihr Zimmer begeben, die Ruhe im Schlafe

zu suchen, die sie des Tages über floh.

Die Mutter half schon früher sich zu Betté be-
geben, sie war unwohl, die Sorge um die

Belagerung ihnen durch seine Gegenwart er-
träglich machen, so konnte er nicht länger le-
ben er musste seine Lieben oder eine Engel-
juchen.

Da kamen die schreckliche Nacht des 23. Au-
gust, Judith und Lea hatten sich eben auf

ihr Zimmer begeben, die Ruhe im Schlafe

zu suchen, die sie des Tages über floh.

Die Turner waren offenbar in einer ge-
fährlichen Lage.

Da nahte zur rechten Zeit Hülse. Eine

starke Patrouille fernhafter Baier kam über

den Platz im militärischen Falte daher ge-
schritten. Risch waren die Unruhestifter

versprengt und Einer, der Widerstand ver-
zweigt hatte, entwaffnet mitgeführt. Die

Turner aber sangen nur noch helleren

Klang, das es in der Hauptstadt Lothrin-
geus wiederholte.

„Lieb Vaterland, magst ruhig sein!“

Fest steht und treu die Wacht am Rhein“.

Unter den ausgewiesenen Deutschen hatte

Levivon auch einen Straßburger Photogra-
phen bereit, der lange Jahre sein Geschäft

dort ruhig betrieben und eine Französin ge-
heirathet hatte, trotzdem aber seiner deut-
schen Abstammung wegen, Levivon's Schreden

zu verzehren mußte.

Da er aber eine Woche später, als Levi-
von, ausgewiesen wurde, war Heiwsch begie-
rig, von ihm die neuesten Begebenheiten in

und vor Straßburg zu vernehmen, und lud

den Photographen ein, ein Nachtmahl mit

ihm und Levivon zu verzehren.

Da erfuhr er nun, daß die Garnitur

Straßburgs eine engere geworden, so daß

jeder Verkehr nach außen unmöglich ist. Der

bisherige Befehlshaber, der Belagerungsoff-
fizier, General Beyer, sei durch General Wer-
der ersetzt worden, wie man erzählte, weil er

nicht energisch genug vorgegangen.

Man fürchtete nun das Allergrößtmögliche. Bom-
bardement und Sturm, doch glänzten auch Bie-
ter, stürmend und heben, herbeigezählt war,

schafften es auch, Bier zu tragen und

so waren doch Preußen, welche

die Festung eroberten wollten, sicher darauf
bedacht, die Stadt und das herrliche Münster
möglichst zu schonen.

Schönung von Preußen! seufzte Heiwsch,

welches im Krieg die Märschpferdigkeit

selbst ist! Es kommt da keine Rücksicht ge-
gen seine eigenen Landsleute, wird es

stößt gegen Feinde kennen? Doch ist

ein Entschluß zu hoffen?

Ja! man hofft dort von allen Seiten,

besonders vom Süden her, Niemand kann

aber bestimmt sagen, wer ihn bringen wird.

Das große Preußenreich.

Das ist seitdem klein geworden.

Heiwsch verbiß seinen Zitter und fragt
nach dem Geiste, der in Straßburg herrsche.

Der panische Schreden, die Muthlosigkeit

der unerwarteten Niederlagen folgte, hat

mit einer regfertigen Entschlossenheit Platz

gemacht. Jeder fühlt, daß man die Stadt,

die Festung, Frankreich erhalten muß und

tuftet es auch, die größten Opfer zu bringen.

Der panische Schreden, der Muthlosigkeit

der unerwarteten Niederlagen folgte, hat

mit einer regfertigen Entschlossenheit Platz

gemacht. Jeder fühlt, daß

THE HEBREW.

JAS. C. STEELE & CO.,
Chemists and Apothecaries!
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steele's Wine of Peppaine,
FOR INDIGESTION.

MR. SAPONACUS TOOTH POWDER.—The most elegant dentifrice offered for sale, contains nothing to injure the teeth.
SOMMEL'S GLOOCOLIN.—A new and agreeable compound of Cod Liver Oil.
DAVIS'S FINE LOCOMES.—The old and favorite California Remedy for Convulsions, Colds, etc.
ANTI-PERIODIC AND CASCIA FOR THE HAIR.—Glycerine oil, for the Face, and Hair, Removes Freckles, and prevents Tan and Sunburn.
ANTISEPTICS.—For removing Grease and Paint Spots, etc., from Gloves, Clothing, etc., without injury to the most delicate colors.
The above, with a full assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and FANCY GOODS, can be had at STEELE'S well-known Drug Store.

NO. 521... MONTGOMER STREET,
Between Clay and Commercial, San Francisco.

ADEILSDORFER BROS.,
21 & 23 Battery Street.

Between Pine and Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.
Will sell EXCHANGE, in sum to suit, on the following places:

Berlin,
Hamburg,
Frankfort, a. M.
Nuerberg.
Fuerth,
Stuttgart,
Mains.

REMOVAL.



JOHN KEHOE,
Metal Roofer, Tin and
Sheet Iron Worker,
18 SUTTER STREET, Below Montgomery

ROOFING DONE AT LOW RATES, AND
PROMPTLY. my 29

MANHATTAN
Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.

INCORPORATED 1821.

CAPITAL,.....1,100,000.

Deposited in the Bank of California, as additional
Security to Policy Holders, \$75,000.

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS
Taken at Low Rates as by any other responsible
Company.

The Manhattan Insurance Company, from and
after this date, has absorbed itself from every
obligation as to rates upon Fire Risks, and is now
prepared to issue Policies upon the most reasonable
terms consistent with security and safety.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.,
General Agents for California,
ja 25 17

A. BROWNING,

GUNSMITH
LOCKSMITH,
AND
BELL-HANGER
No. 651 Washington street.
Southside, below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
And all kinds of Sporting Materials on hand, and
sold at reasonable prices.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to Repairing all
kinds of Work entrusted to me.
no 12 A. BROWNING.

JOHN MEL & SONS,
36 CALIFORNIA STREET,
OFFERS FOR SALE IN BOND OR DUTY
paid.

BRANDIES—Cognac, in quarter casks and cases;
WINE—Narbone, 1/2 gallon packages;
CLARET WINES—in cases, quarts and pints;
OLIVE OIL—Fine, in quarts and pints;
CASTILE SOAP—Olivaceous brand and White Castile;
COOKS—Champagne, Claret, Soda and Druggist;
GALL SKINS—French, first brands, 14, 15, 16 and 18
miles—Assorted.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
CLOSING OUT SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

CHAS. OTTO & CO.,
312 BUSH STREET, Rue House Block,
Will close out their entire stock of
HARDWARE,

MECHANICS' TOOLS,
House Furnishing Goods, Pocket and Table Cut-
lery, Twist Drills, &c.,
On account of Dissolution of Co-partnership.
San Francisco, 1871.

Segene Gott die mutigen Männer, sie
werden uns davor bewahren, daß die Stadt
in Flammen aufgeht, sprach Judith, da
es müßte etwas Schreckliches sein, da drun-
ten im Keller lebendig und Schutt begraben
zu sein, den das Feuer als Grabstein
aufthürt.

Wer beschreibt die Schrecken dieser ersten
Nacht! Wenn auch vor den Bomben sicher,
waren doch die vier schußlosen weiblichen
Weien beim Schall der furchtbaren Geschosse
in sicher Angst.

Ach! sie hielten sich bald an diese Münz
gewohnt, das Heulen und Blauen der
Bomben und Granaten sollte etwas Altäg-
liches werden.

Gegen Morgen ließ das Bombardement

nach, die Familie begab sich wieder in ihre
Wohnung, die unverlegt geblieben war und
hielt Kriegsrath.

Sollte man das Haus verlassen? aber wo-
hin sich begeben? Verwandte hatte Feind-
familie nicht in Straßburg, jedoch viele
Freunde. Aber was sind Freunde in der
Stunde der Gefahr? wenn jeder für sich zu
sorgen hat, und was man denn in einem
anderen Hause sicher vor den furchtbaren
Geschossen?

Man kam zum Entschluß, im eigenen
Hause auszuharren, sich beim Maire nach
Verhaftungsmethoden zu erkundigen und
sich möglichst zu verprovozieren.

Dies Geschäft übernahm Judith und be-
gab sich mit ihrem Dienstmädchen gleich-
auf den Weg.

Himmel! was sah sie auf diesem Gange!
Rauchende Kästen, zerstörte Häuser,
Tragbahnen, auf denen Verwundete in's Va-
zehet getragen wurden, verförmte Gesichter,
weinende Frauen und Kinder.

Zum Maire kam sie gar nicht gelangen.
Das Rathaus, das selbst Angeln erhalten
hatte, und in dessen Nähe die schönsten Häu-
ser der Stadt zerstört waren, war so über-
füllt von Behörden, rapportierenden und
hülfesuchenden Bürgern, der Maire selbst
so beschäftigt mit Anfalten zum Schutz der
Stadt und zum Unterhalte der armen Volks-
klassen, daß Judith wohl einfah, hier sei kein
Raum für sie zu holen. Ein Adjunkt ent-
sprechend Judith mit vieler Höflichkeit und riech-
sich mit möglichst vielen Lebensmitteln zu ver-
sehen, da die Belagerung voraussichtlich
lange währen würde.

Das war ein schlimmer Trost! eine lang-
wierige Belagerung bei einer solchen Be-
schiebung!

Nun ging es an den Anlauf des nötigsten
Lebensbedürfnis, was gegenwärtig auch
nicht mehr so leicht war, da Jedermann sich
verprovozierte und deshalb manche Artikel
theuer und selten, andere nicht mehr zu fin-
den waren.

Mit einer Detonationsfrau ihres Glaubens
setzte sie fest, daß täglich die nötigste Milch
wenigstens für die Mutter bereit gehalten
würde. Zur Sicherung ih's Haus verstand
sich die Frau jedoch nicht.

Mit Schokolade, Thee, Wein, Brod u. s. w.
bepackt, kam Judith mit dem Dienstmädchen
an's Thor geleitet, sprach er:

Mademoiselle, ich bewundre Ihnen
Mut, Ihre Entschlossenheit. Erhalten Sie
sich Ihrer Mutter, Ihre Schwester wird
Ihres Verstands in wenigen Tagen nicht
mehr bedürfen. Der Typhus ist in einem
so heftigen Stadium bei ihr, daß unter den
unglücklichen Verhältnissen, in denen die
Kranken sich befinden, der Tod gewiß ist.

Ich sage das Ihnen, weil ich Ihnen Mut
bewundere. Tragen Sie auch diesen Schlag
mutig.

Das vermochte Judith nicht. Die künftig
hinaufgeschraubte Stimmung machte
einer förmlichen Verzweiflung Raum. Sie
setzte sich auf eine Stufe der Treppe, die vom
Wasser nicht erreicht war und machte ihrem
gepreßten Herzen durch anfahndes Weinen
Lust.

Ach! wie viel Unglück hat der Krieg im
Gefolge, das man gar nicht kennt.

Nach einiger Zeit fühlte sie sich in den
Feld zurück, beschwore die Mutter, sich zur
Ruhe zu begeben und übernahm die Pflege
der Kranken Schwester.

Wie wachte sie über ihre Athemzüge!
Sollte dies wohl der letzte sein? über die un-
ruhigen Bewegungen, die Angstzüge der in
Fieberphantasie Verlorenen? Und sie fühlte
ihr nicht nach.

Ein einziger Schwester, auch noch ihre
wahre Freundin, sie sollte sterben
und sie allein lassen.

Allein? lebte ja noch die Mutter.

Und der Bater! aber wo?

Jetzt überfiel Judith eine wahre Angst,
es duldete sie nicht mehr im engen Keller, es
trieb sie auf die Straßen, zu sehen, ob nicht
Pulse, Rettung aus diesem furchtbaren, an-
scheinlichen Sterben sei.

Wie sah es auf den Straßen aus? Ge-
trach der mörderischen Geschosse und der ein-
stürzenden Häuser, Trag- und Geschreie und
Hilfserufen.

Da kam aus einem brennenden, verla-
ssenen Hause eine Bande sogenannter Vag-
(Bagabunden) heraus, allerlei mit sich fah-
pend, Betten, Spiegel, Hausratge, sie hatten
was sie tragen konnten, aus dem Hause
geraubt und sich wahrscheinlich auch im Kel-
ler bereichert; denn während die brennenden
Häuser niederrutschten und einer der Träger
mit seinem Rauber begraben, sangen sie
schwungreiche Lieder und Tänze von ihnen,
schwankenden Schritten, ging auf die ers-
chrockene Judith zu und wollte sie um-
fassen.

Judith stieß den Wüstling mit Abscheu
von sich und flüchtete sich in ihr Haus.

Eins der Bande, ihren Raub auf die
Straße stellend, machten Anstalten ihr zu
folgen.

Entsetzlich! alle Schrecken, die sie um-
gaben, der stürmisch drohende Tod machten
diese verwirrten Menschen nur noch befit-
tischer.

Die Bande war Judith in den Keller ge-
folgt, wo eben die arme Lea in den Armen
ihre Mutter den letzten Seufzer ausgesto-
ßen hatte.

Ein noch im Tode schönes Bild, wenn auch
bleich und abgezehrt, lag das sanfte Mädchen
ruhig da.

Die Mutter erstickte fast unter Schluchzen
und Weinen.

Judith warf sich auf die Leiche der geliebten
Schwester, mit Küschen ihre kalten Lippen
bedeckend.

Da umfassten sie die verwirrten Men-
schen, denen nicht einmal die Verzweiflung
und der Tod Echtfurcht eisföhlten.

Ruhig, als ob sich das Bombardement
noch selbst verstände, ging sie mit dem Milch-
topf über die Straße und beschleunigte
ihre Schritte nicht im Geringsten, wenn auch
eine Riesenbombe prasselnd die Ziegels

eines zerstörten Daches ihr zu folgen
wurde.

Und auf diesem Wege schützte sie stets der
Himmel. Das Bewußtsein: Du mußt die scha-
fende Mutter, deine kalte Schwester ret-
ten, hielt sie aufrecht bei allen Schrecken, die
auf sie einstürmten.

Leider konnte alle diese Aufopferung, kom-
mt die zärtliche Pflege, ihren Lieben die
Gesundheit nicht wiedergeben. Die Schreck-
en, die Entzündungen, die abschreckliche Kel-
lerluft gefährten von Tag zu Tag mehr die
Kräfte der Mutter und die Gesundheit der
zarten Schwester.

Nun kam ein Ereignis, welches den Be-
herrn des Unglücks zum Überstiegen bringen
sollte!

Die Belagerten hatten den ausgedehn-
ten Gebrauch vom Wasser der Ill ge-
macht. Alle Gräben, alte Wege waren mit
überlebendem stehendem Wasser angefüllt,
welches dem Vorbringen der Belagerte gro-
ße Hindernisse in den Weg legte.

Ein mutiger Genesoffizier der Preisen
wagte in einer finsternen Nacht einen jener
Dämme zu durchstechen, andererseits das
Wasser der Ill so stauen, daß es die Kel-
ler der Stadt überschwemmt.

Die Keller Straßburgs, der lebte Zu-
hause der unglücklichen Bewohner, wurden
mit stürmendem, kaltem Wasser ange-
füllt.

Die Wirkung dieser Überschwemmung
auf den Zustand der siebenkantigen Lea war
der ungünstigste. Die mutige Judith bat-
ete durch die Fluth, einer Art zu holen,
der trog der um sie fliegenden Geschosse die
Mädchen seine Hütte nicht versagte. Er
kam mit den nötigen Medicamenten wate-
te durch das Wasser, um zu finden, daß die ar-
me Lea verloren sei.

Die Arme lag im Delirium. Ihre eben-
falls kalte Mutter lehnte sich, auf eine Kiste
stehend, die zur Hälfte vom Wasser beschwült
war, über das Bett, der Sterbenden etwas
Thee ohne Milch, einflößend, den sie auf ih-
rem Bett eben mit der Spirituosa machine
bereitet hatte.

Dem Arzte, der schon manches gelernt
hatte, kamen Thränen in die Augen bei die-
sem Anblick.

Er konnte nicht lange weinen, seine Hülse
war über das Bett gelegt.

Die Mutter lebte, die arme Lea war
aber nicht mehr so leicht war, da Jedermann sich
verprovozierte und deshalb manche Artikel
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ete durch die Fluth, einer Art zu holen,
der trog der um sie fliegenden Geschosse die
Mädchen seine Hütte nicht versagte. Er
kam mit den nötigen Medicamenten wate-
te durch das Wasser, um zu finden, daß die ar-
me Lea verloren sei.

Die Arme lag im Delirium. Ihre eben-
falls kalte Mutter lehnte sich, auf eine Kiste
stehend, die zur Hälfte vom Wasser beschwült
war, über das Bett, der Sterbenden etwas
Thee ohne Milch, einflößend, den sie auf ih-
rem Bett eben mit der Spirituosa machine
bereitet hatte.

</div

RECEIVED
FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS:

5,000 Yards Dalmatian, to sell at 10 cents per Yard;
500 pairs of Heavy Double Blankets, to sell at \$1.25 per pair;
2,500 Yards of 6-4 Wool Damask, to sell at 50 cents per Yard, worth \$1.50 per Yard.

AT THE...

NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE,

NO. 813 STOCKTON STREET,

Between Sacramento and Clay, SAN FRANCISCO.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER. 813

Apothecary Establishment,

OF...

CHARLES ID. ZEILE,

IMPORTER OF

German Drugs and Medicines,

538 PACIFIC STREET.

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

[In Zeile's New Roman Turkish and Rakoczy Steam Bath Establishment.]

Karabud, Homburg, Selters and Rakoczy Mineral Waters,

all genuine—constantly on hand.

W. W. WALMSLEY,

Plumber & Gas Fitter,

Importer and Dealer in

Gas Fixtures and Plumbers Supplies,

918 Market street, SAN FRANCISCO.

And Manufacturer of

Artesian Well and Hydraulic Pipes.

CAUTION.



As many are selling Drops of various kinds to the public, and pretending that they are the genuine

GARLAND'S VEGITABLE COUGH DROPS

I take this opportunity to inform the public that my Cough Drops are only put up in bottles and boxes, and always have my trade mark on every bottle and box. The price is 75 cts. per bottle and 25 cts. per box. My trade mark cannot be used by others without being prosecuted to the extent of the law by me.

The most wonderful discovery in California is the extract from a plant that abounds in the mountains of our Golden State, which gives to Garland's Vegetable Cough Drops their wide reputation.

M. H. GARLAND,
828 Market street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PRINTING!

PRINTING!

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
PROMPTLY EXECUTED

...BY...

C. W. GORDON,
CORNER OF
Sansome and Sacramento sts.

(Opposite American Exchange Hotel.)

GIVE US A TRIAL.

GEO. A. REYNOLDS. HUGH MURRAY.

REYNOLDS & MURRAY,
Produce Commission Dealers,
NO. 303 CLAY STREET.

Between Davis and Frost, SAN FRANCISCO.

ANTELOPE OYSTER SALOON,
and Chop House,
No. 611 Market Street, between
Montgomery and Clay.

G. Conrad, Eigentümer,
Grob fein, Astern, Astern vom Osten, verplant Astern,
schnell, lange, Bockflocken, „bis Gram“ und alle Berge,
die der Markt bietet, werden auf das Beste und frischest
bereit. Die Bedienung ist die beste in San Francisco und mein
Restaurant und Biertheile ist bekannt.

Charles Koshe.
NO. 443. BUSH STREET.
Opposite the California Theatre.

The above takes pleasure to call the attention of the public, especially the ladies, to the fact that he is prepared to execute any desire form of hairdressing at shortest notice. Many year experience in the principal cities of Europe, as Berlin, Paris and London, guarantees for the excellency of my work, while at the same time my prices are the lowest in the city. Wig, of my own manufacture, Braids, Cravats, etc., always on hand.

Charles Koshe, 443 Bush street.

W. BARTÉ,
(From Paris.)

MERCHANT TAILOR,

513 PINE STREET,

Above Kearny street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Neat, Gentle Suits at remarkably low figures. 81

OPENING.

Pacific Oyster House, 337 Bush street,

two doors below Kearny.

CHARLEY HAAKE, formerly of the Excel-

sior and Bay Oyster House, and S. WINANT

of the firm of Winant & Co., take pleasure

in announcing that they have opened this

New Oyster Saloon

And assure the public that nothing but the finest and

best Oysters will be kept.

Eastern transplanted Oysters constantly on hand.

WINANT & HAAKE, Proprietors.

Louis Bresse & G. Hobe,

Restauration und Gassehaus,

No. 607 Sacramento Street,

Grandstücks Diner (ohne Wein) 75 Cents.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing between JOHN RICHARDS and

CHARLES D. STEWART, under the firm name of

STEWART & RICHARDS, at the Kremlin Saloon,

No. 320, Montgomery street,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN

RICHARDS will continue the business at the

old stand, and will pay all claims against and re-

ceive all moneys due to the old firm.

CHAS. D. STEWART,

J. E. RICHARDS.

San Francisco, August 7th, 1871.

Roofing! Roofing!

H. G. FISKE.

ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE
And repaired.

Tin and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds at lowest

Market rates.

Particular attention given to repairing of As-

phaltum Roofs—All orders left in my office, will be

promptly attended to.

H. G. FISKE,

809 Market street, near Fourth.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

PRIZE BOOTMAKER

Has removed from his old store on

BUSH STREET, to 239 KEARNY STREET,

Corner Bush.

Ladies and gentlemen visiting the Fair should not

fail to call and see the great display of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At P. KELLY'S,

239 Kearny street, corner Bush.

All our own experienced workmen have removed

with us to our new store.

BELLINGHAM BAY

COAL!

CLEAN AND CHEAP!

THE BEST COAL!

...FOR...

Grates, Ranges and Stoves.

FOR SALE BY ALL COAL DEALERS.

TAKE NOTICE!

TAKE NOTICE!

LEVIN

In the Field!

NO MORE DELAY!

Mr. JACOB LEVIN is now prepared to supply

his customers and numerous friends with the

CELEBRATED LAGER BEER.

FROM THE

NEW YORK BREWERY.

Which is pronounced by all as an excellent article.

Try it and you will be pleased.

AUG. JUNGBLUT & CO.,

Cabinet Makers,

NO. 500. SIXTH STREET,

Near Bryant, SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cabinet Ware,

Bagatelle, Pigeon-hole and Jenny Lind Tables.

COD LIVER OIL

IS KNOWN TO POSSESS REMARKABLE POW-

ERS IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, ETC.

GLU-

COLIN,

a preparation in which the oil is ren-

dered palatable. Made and sold by JAMES G.

STEEL & CO., No. 601 Montgomery street.

Charles Koshe, 443 Bush street.

REMOVAL.

JOHN GORMAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner of Deeds

HAS REMOVED TO

509 Montgomery street,

Bet. Sacramento and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.

17 First class plain Cards, \$1.00 per dozen;

Enamored Cards, \$2.00, and all other work in pro-

portion.

D. HARDIE. JOS. FREDERICKS.

Importers and Dealers in

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Shades, Lace Curtains,

CORNICES, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at Wholesale and

Retail,

N. E. Cor. Sansome & Market streets.

R. F. RYAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and

Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty. Of-

fice removed to the S. W. corner of Montgomery

and Clay sts. Mr. R. practices in all the State and

Federal Courts, and attends to all business before

the different Departments at Washington, City

District of Columbia.

FRANK LAWTON,

Notary Public,

No. 321 Montgomery street,

Corner Summer, SAN FRANCISCO.

H. TRAUBE,

Has Reduced His Prices

FOR REPAIRING WATCHES,

Including Glasses and Keys, as follows:

For Cleaning Watches.....\$1.50

For New Mainspring.....1.00

For New Fence Chain.....1.50

For New Jewel.....1.00

For Cap Jewel.....75

For New Glasses.....10

California Jewelry, Diamonds and Hair Work

made to order at the lowest rates.

H. TRAUBE,

717 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.

J. W. MEYER. CHRISTIAN SCHREIBER.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

FURNITURE

MANUFACTURERS,

N. E. corner Main and Mission streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having one of the largest Furniture Manufactories in

the State with all the Modern Improvements in Machin-

ery, we have unequalled facilities for manufacturing every-

thing in our line at the lowest rates.

LESS THAN NEW YORK COST.

REMOVAL.

J. BROWELL,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

...HAS REMOVED FROM...</div

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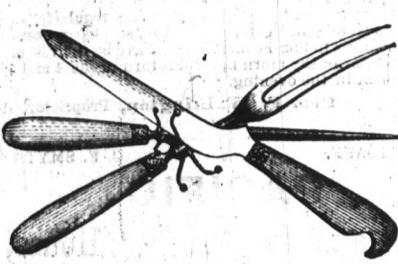
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INCIDENTAL TEA STORE
540 MARKET STREET.
Next door to Hibernia Bank, Opposite the Grand Hotel,
San Francisco.

TEAS
JAPAN, Low, (L.) 75 Cts. per lb.
JAPAN, Macondray, (M.) 70 Cts. per lb.
JAPAN, in Caskets, (C.) 85 Cts. per lb.
JAPAN, in POUCHONG, (U.S.) 85 Cts. per lb.
JAPAN, Jas, Choice, 70 Cts. per lb.
JAPAN, Jas, Very Fine, 90 Cts. per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, Best Imported, \$1.00 per lb.

COFFEE'S
FRESH GROUND, 25 Cts. per lb.
GREEN, Fine Costa Rica, 5-1/2 lbs. for \$1.00
GREEN, Finest Java, 3-1/2 lbs. for \$1.00
ROASTED, Choice and Pure, 4 lbs. for \$1.00

SUGARS.
CRUSHED, 1 lbs. for \$1.00
GRANULATED, 1 lbs. for \$1.00
GOLDEN YELLOW, Extra, 8 lbs. for \$1.00
COCONUT, Choice, 10 lbs. for \$1.00
LIGHT BROWN, Finest, 10 lbs. for \$1.00
RICE, Best Carolina, 10 lbs. for \$1.00
CHOCOLATE, 25 Cts. per lb.
CASTILE SOAP, 60 Cts. per Bar.

PRICE'S
CARVERS!



...FOR....
CHISTMAS PRESENTS.

They are sent all over the world.

...REMOVED TO...
No. 415 Kearny street,
Between Pine and California.

Chas. Farre Champagne,
Ex Recent Importations,
IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.

JOHN MEL & SONS, Sole Agents,
36 California street.

The American Hot Air Cooking Stove.



EVERY PERSON WHO HAS USED THIS
Stove, will cordially unite in its most un-
served commendation and praise of it. It is really
the best Stove in the world. If you wish
to purchase a good stove, will fail to find
satisfaction with the least amount of fuel, and
examine the American before investing your
money. J. J. VASCONCELLOS,
544 Washington st., bet. Montg'y & Sansone.

EUGENE BOUCHER,
Merchant Tailor,

NO. 537... SACRAMENTO STREET,
New Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO

Would remind his customers that long ex-
perience and practice is the best recommendation.

GEORGE SCHULTZ, HENRY VON BARGEN.
SCHULTZ & VON BARGEN,

Importers and Dealers in

Wines, Brandies,
AND ALL KINDS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
Southeast Cor. California and Front streets
SAN FRANCISCO.

NEVER FAILING SAFETY.
FUSE FACTORY, LOCATED IN THIS
State, near Santa Cruz.

The undersigned offers the following brands to the trade:
Water Proof Brand,
Submarine
Long Taped
Double Taped
Triple Taped
Hemp or Sog Blasting Brand.

JOHN SKINNER,
Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast,
104 Battery st., San Francisco.

P. SAINSEVAIN,
SOLE DEPOT OF THE
Sainsevain's Wine Bitters.

THE CUCAMONGO, White, Angelica, Port, Ma-
deira, Brandy, Sherry Wines, from San Bernardino Co.
THE BELLE VUE from Santa Clara County.

White, Claret, and all sorts of California
Wines,
On the N. E. cor. of Sacramento and Battery sts,
SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL.

Dr. Chr. Bruns,
Has removed to No. 3110 Taylor street, between
Greenwich and Lombard.

Office hours, from 1 to 3 p. m.

SAULMANN'S COFFEE SALOON,
GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,
518 and 520 California street,
Opposite California Mar st, San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY,
Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies
and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is suf-
ficient guarantee of the superiority of his produc-
tions.

DELAWARE.

D. CAVALLETTI,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT FISH,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Stall 12, Fruit Market, bet. Clay & Washington.

Restaurants, Families, Hotels and Shipping sup-
plied at the shortest notice, and on the most
reasonable terms. Goods delivered free of charge.

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